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Incipient Consumption.

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THE NATIONAL BRA: ASONOON, D. C. APRIL 22. 1858 Post tial election. If there shieth had a care measurable will stand on the surpressed states of a surpressed s

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XII

mishape, and at last entertains serious notions of suicide; but matters all come right in the

WASHINGTON, D, C., THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1858.

1. A 13. 12ragg

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Bra. THE ECHO BY EDWARD SPENCER.

I remember, Lore, a rose hued time, when we-Love, a rose thee, thou erowning me, l erowning thee, thou erowning me, With wreathed flowers, in happy glee—

Oh, sweet kisses,
That brought to thy cheek no blush!
For we were children, in the gush
Of innocence, and, like the thrush, We all day warbled of our own dear blisses Time hath shaded

That fair day with sable wing; Summer hath bloomed from that bright Spring, And Autumn her half-shades doth fling Athwart the scene-ay, all is faded. Love, our Vespers

Yet smooth our care-worn brows the while, For those cear Matins infantile ho faintly through them in low whispers.

LIFE IN PARIS.

Paris, March 25, 1858. the Execution or Orsini and Pierri-A Bil the Execution or Orstin and Fierra—A But for Public Security—Diplomatic Corres-pondence—Meeting of the Empress Eugenie and Empress of Russia—Steeple Chases— Ia Magicienne—Don Desderio—Litolff and Rubenstein—Madame Gueramella—Miss Hensler—Mr. Rarey and Mr. Flume—La-

to the Editor of the National E1a:

grand opera, which is well known to be far more remarkable for its success in this species of display than for its musical triumphs. The Libretto, by Mr. St. Georges, is what might have

more remarkable for its success in this species of display than for its musical triumphs. The Libretto, by Mr. St. Georges, is what might have been expected from that author. "La Magicienes" is the heroine of the piece, and figures in the libretto as Melusine, Countess of Lusignan, a title that takes us back at once to the time of romance and the crusades. Mr. Halevy's music is elaborately worked, but much wanting in melody. There are several grand and effective morecular in the fourth and fifth acts, which were enthusiastically applauded. The artists did their best, and Madame Borghi. Mamo and M'lle Deliale carried off the honors of the evening. An ingenions original ballet, representing a game of chess, the stage being the board, and the dancers filling up their respective equares in the places of kings, queens, castles, knights, &c., performing the moves with astonishing grace and agility, made the delight of the specitators. It was much applauded by the audience, but the talent of the author, composer, and performers, was thrown in the shade by that of the scene-painter and the costumer, who may justly claim the lion's share in the suncess of "La Magicienne."

The little comic opera, by the music-lover and renowned critic, Prince Pouistowskii, was produced on Tuesday evening, and the Italian Opera Honse was filled to excess by the leading fashionables of Paris, determined to secure and renowned critic, Prince Pouistowskii, was produced on Tuesday evening, and the Italian Opera Honse was filled to excess by the leading fashionables of Paris, determined to secure and renowned critic, Prince Pouistowskii, was produced on Tuesday evening the mouse is worth of that popular amateur. It is light, graceful, and pleasing, throughout.

"Do Deederis," the hero, is a well-meaning landerer, unlucky in everything the undertakes, and, with the best intentions in the world, is always bringing his friends with himself in the most ridiculous misadventures. The poor Don himself is in Indicrous distress, arising from his misha

lery; then, floor, platform, and both galleries; and then, the entire accessible space-floor, plat-

ments and the properties are not only the parties of the properties are not only the parties are not not only the parties are not o

BIBLE TRACES: or, Leaves from the Tree of Life. This is a series of Tracts of which I have already circulated socres of thousands. They contain detached and specially important passages, so arranged as to make them more than the content of the majouiry of the majouiry of the majouiry of the thousar or of gentlemen representing the street of the majouiry of the majouiry of the thousar or of gentlemen who are in the Rose of thousands. They contain detached and specially important passages, so arranged as to make them more than the content of the majouiry of the majouiry of the majouiry of the thousar to be cleared. If the majouiry of the majouiry of the majouiry of the thousar to be cleared. If the majouiry of the majouiry of the thousar to be cleared in the majouiry of the majouiry of the thousar of gentlemen who are not then the content that the content in the content of the majouiry of the majouiry of gentlemen would point out any case of the form, of the majouiry of the majouiry of gentlemen would point out any case of the form, of the majouiry of the majouiry of gentlemen would point out any case of the form, of the majouiry of the street of the majouiry of the majouiry of gentlemen would point out any case of the form, of the majouiry of the form of the majouiry of gentlemen would point out any case of the form, of the form

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Money may be forwarded by mail at Large amounts may be forwarded by mail at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

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upon, and for the time "crushed ont," to-day has complete control of the Democratic organization of the ceuntry! And, to the shame and everlasting disgrace of a portion of that party in the North, it seems willing, for the sake of the few miserable crumbs which may fall from the table of its master, to bow down and do its imperious bidding! Talk of "Northern fanaticism!" Be it so. Something may well be pardoned to the spirit of Liberty; but for the spirit which would carry Slavery into a Territory wrested from the people of the free States by a breach of plighted faith, against the earnest remountrance of an overwhelming majority of the people of that Territory, and at the expense of every principle of truth, honor, justice, and fair-dealing, among men, nothing can be said by way of excuse or palliation! It is a gross, outrageous, impudent, and unmitigated wrong. And it is a series of aggressions such as this which has driven the people of the North where they are obliged to make a stand in self-defence, or see all those principles which are dear to freemen, and which they have always been taught to cherish and revere, forever repudiated and trampled under foot! And, by the bleesing of God, we will defend ourselves, and resist this great wrong. And if for this the Union is to be destroyed, I for one cannot help it! "Life is not so dear, nor peace so sweet," nor the Union is to be destroyed, I for one cannot help it! "Life is not so dear, nor peace so sweet," nor the Union is to be destroyed, I for one cannot help it! "Life is not so dear, nor peace so sweet," nor the Union is to be destroyed, I for one cannot help it! "Life is not so dear, nor peace so sweet," nor the Union is accord, we will defend ourselves, and resist this great wrong. And if for this the Union is to be destroyed, I for one cannot help it! "Life is not so dear, nor peace so sweet," nor the Union is to be destroyed, in whose veins yet on Bunker's Hill!

on Bunker's Hill! Sir, the origin of this nullification party, and Sir, the origin of this nullification party, and this disunion sentiment at the South, lies deeper than the Slavery question. It had its rise from other causes, and the Slavery question has only been seized upon, in the language of Mr. Calhoun, to "force the issue" upon the people of the North. The representatives of the same party, which in 1832 attempted nullification on account of the tariff, to-day threaten to dissolve the Union if Lecompton is rejected! Mr. Chairman, I do not know but that there has always been a disunion party at the South, but it never fairly showed its head till about 1830. As I have intimated, the tariff policy was then the ostensible cause of grievance, and it is not a little remarkable that the very man who did more than all others at the South in favor of the policy of a protective

business of the paper or for publication G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C. life, wrote to his friend, Edward Coles, Esq., as

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life, wrote to his friend, Edward Coles, Esq., as follows:

"What more dangerous than nullification, or more evident than the progress it continues to make, either in its registral than the progress it continues to make, either in its registral than the progress it continues to make, either in its registral than the effect of putting powder under the Constitution and the Union, and a match in the hand of every pury to blow them p as pleasure." * "A susceptibility of the contagion in the Southern States is visible; and the danger, not to be concented, that the sympathy arising from known causes, and the insculant impression of a permanent incompatibility of interests between the South and the North, may put it in the power of popular leaders, as in ring to the highest stations, to unit the South, on some critical sectation, and though tripler to interest. In pursuand this contagion, and at during to the first sand most obvious step is multipleation, the next secusion, and the last a farceful separation."

Thus wrote Mr. Madison, in the stormy times of Nullification; and what were then merely the predictions of a far-seeing and patriotic statesman, would seem at this time to be in the process of fulfilment.

Nullification to-day seems to be acting under

Nullification to-day seems to be acting under

Nullification to-day seems to be acting under its "disguises," to use the language of Mr. Madison, but occasionally the cloven-foot will protrude itself, and the secret discontent, growing out of the supposed incompatibility of interests to which I have referred, is made to appear! Thus, in the late remarkable speech of the Senator from South Carlina, [Gov. Halmond,] to which I have just referred, he exclaims

"What guarantee have we, when you have this Government in your possession, in all its departments, even if we submit quietly to what the Senator exhorts us to submit to the limitation of Slavery to its present service, and even to the reconstruction of the Supreme Court—that you will not plunder us with tariffs; that you will not provide run with internal improvements and bounties on your exports; that you will not cramp us with navigation laws, and other laws impeding the facilities of transportation to Southern produce? What guarantee that you will not create a new bank, and concentrate all the finances of this country at the North, where already, for the want of direct trade and a proper system of banking at the This allusion to the tariff and the United States

Bank is, to say the least, extremely unfortunate, when we consider the fact that both of these measures have, at one time or another, received

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THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. Tuesday, April 13, 1858.

The Pacific railroad hill was the specis order of the day, and, after being briefly considered, was postponed, with the view of allowing several Senators an apportunity to mature their proposed amendments to the pending

Mr. Green then called up the message re-ceived from the House of Representatives, an-nouncing its adherence to the bill for the ad-mission of Kansas into the Union according to the terms and conditions popularly known as the "Crittenden amendment." Mr. G. moved that the Senate insist on its original bill, and ask for a committee of conference.

Mr. Simmons desired to know whether these

two motions were not divisible, as it might happen that a Senator who was in favor of the one might be opposed to the other.

Mr. Pugh doubted whether it was parliamentary or proper for the Senate to insist after the House had adhered.

Mr. Green thought the procedure was legiti-mate and could be sustained by undoubted

precedents.

Mr. Hunter did not consider the two motions divisible, and deemed them both appropriate under the circumstances. The House, notwithstanding its recent vote, might yet decide

be to leave the fate of the bill entirely in the hands of the House. That body, by its vote, had certainly given a significant, if not ominous, indication of its determination in the premises; an opportunity to reconsider its decision, or to take the responsibility of defeating the Senate bill, whatever might be its consequences.

Mr. Stuart thought the double motion of Mr. Green was divisible, if a single Senator desired

treen was divisible, it a single Senator desired its division. The proposition to insist, in the face of an adherence on the part of the House, seemed to him hardly respectful to the latter, as it was to be presumed that its determination had been deliberately taken.

Mr. Bayard thought the motion of Mr. Green
was right and proper. It offered to the House

of Representatives an opportunity to confer with the Senate, and, in case it should be rejected, would only serve to place the House still more in the wrong than it had already placed itself by its precipitate decision to ad-

Mr. Brown thought the motion in no wis disrespectful to the House. In point of strict punctilio, it was perhaps hardly respectful to its own dignity for the Senate to make this offer; but a concession which he would be un willing to make personally, he felt called to make in his public and official capacity, with the view of reaching such a solution of the Kansas question as promised peace to the

Mr. Douglas thought that the pending prop

Mr. Douglas thought that the pending proposition was too narrow a one to justify protracted debate, and hoped a vote might now be taken on the motion of Mr. Green.

The propriety of this view seeming to be generally acquiesced in, the question was then put, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 30, nays 24. So the Senate resolved to insist, and ask the House of Representatives for a committee of conference with a view of reconciling. mittee of conference, with a view of recond the disagreeing votes of the two bodies. The President pro tem [Mr. Fitzpatrick] appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Green, Hunter, and Seward.

Mr. Wilson next offered a substitute for the

bill authorizing the construction of a magnetic telegraph from Fort Leavenworth to Utah Territory, with the view of expediting communica-tion between the Government and the army now under the command of Brigadier General Johnston. The bill proposed to appropriate five hundred thousand dollars for this purpose, under certain restrictions and guarantees.

The proposition was defended by Messrs
Wilson, Broderick, Doolittle, Douglas, Pugh

and Cameron, and was opposed by Mesers Biggs, Iverson, Hunter, Fessenden, Johnson Iverson, (with the view of raising a test ques the passage of the bill,) the fu consideration of the subject was postsoned till o'clock, to hold an Executive session

HOUSE.

Mr. Caruthers of Missouri, who has been detained by illness since the beginning of the session, appeared and was qualified. The bill to establish an auxiliary guard in this city was debated at great length in Correlation. to establish an auxiliary guard in this city was debated at great length in Committee of the Whole, and several amendments were proposed, but no action was taken thereon. The Kansas bill was received from the Senate, with a request for a committee of conference on the disagreement between the two branches, and notice was given that the bill will be taken up to be disposed of at one o'clock to-day. A message from the President, transmitting the petition of citizens of Carson Valley to be set off from Utah as a separate Territory, was re-ferred to the Committee on Territories. The House adjourned shortly after four o'clock.

For the Congressional proceedings of Wedne day, April 14, see fisst page. Thursday, April 15, 1858.

After the usual morning business, the special order of the day was taken up and discussed, being the Pacific railroad bill.

Mr. Polk, in an instructive and elaborate speech, presented the topographical, barometrical, and statistical details which he thought commended the central route, running near the bing advantages over any other that could be found. He was heartly in favor of this great enterprise, and the people of the West, as well as of California, might almost be said to demand

Mr. Mason thought the proposition was one which might well create misgivings in the breast of the most speculative and inconsiderate. It involved the initiation of a new economical policy on the part of the Government, and was, besides, based on consideration besides, based on considerations which were rather illusory than substantial. Railroads run ning through the most populous regions were generally unprofitable to stockholders. What would be the upahot of this great undertaking? The attempt to effect it according to the terms of the pending bill would speedily result in the bankruptcy of the contractors, and then it would bankruptcy of the contractors, and then it would be urged that Congress, having begun the work, was morally committed to see it completed; and Congress, after having completed it, would next be held bound to defray the expense of working it. Under such a system, we should have a Government not only of overshadowing public patronage, but also one of public plander and peculation. He could aid by his vote in the inauguration of no policy so ruinous and demoralizing. A brief colloquy here ensued between Mr. Gwin and Mr. Mason, the former of whom de-

A brief colloquy here ensued between Mr. Gwin and Mr. Mason, the former of whom desired to ask the latter if he was in favor of any Pacific railroad, or was he prepared to see California sundered from the Union, in case of war

with any great maritime Power? Or would he drive California, even now, to consider the advantages of a separation from the Atlantic States? Mr. Mason, in reply, stated that he was in favor only of such a Pacific railroad as might be built and worked by private capital. He had too much confidence in the ability of California to defend herself, to fear her conquest by any maritime Power; but, if called to choose between her voluntary withdrawal from the Union or the adoption of an economical system which would inevitably result in transforming the whole theory and working of our Government, he should be compelled to elect the former alternative as the lesser evil.

Mr. Hale stated that he was in favor of having a Pacific railroad on some fine day—the Fourth of July, for instance—but, as such a national convenience would cost considerable money, he was constrained to think that the present and prospective condition of the Treasury deserved to be taken into any calculation which might be had relative to the immediate feasibility of the enterprise. The Government had just issued twenty millions in Tresaury.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkanas, thought that, within the few weeks remaining of the session, there would not be time to mature this bill, within the few weeks remaining of the session, there would not be time to mature this bill, and he was therefore in favor of its postponement. He was also of opinion that the route selected for the road would not be such a one as to afford any advantage to the South.

Mr. Houston said that he was in favor of the Mississippi opposite Memphis.

Mr. Iverson announced his intention to vote for the postponement, believing that there would be no concession on the part of members from the North, in either House of Congress, to have such a scheme as would be fair, just, and equal, to all sections of the Confederacy.

Mr. Green objected to the bill, because, while it fixed the western terminus at San Francisco, it left the eastern terminus in definite, intending to deceive some of those who s

which might be had relative to the immediate feasibility of the enterprise. The Government had just issued twenty millions in Treasury notes, and he learned Congress would soon be asked by the Secretary of the Treasury to grant him twenty or thirty millions more. At this rate, where were the hundred millions to come from, which, at the lowest estimate, would be

Cuba from Spain. Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, in a recent speech, had advocated this policy; and whenever that Senator spoke he (Mr. Hale) always listened to him [Mr. Slidell] as though Mr. Buchanan himself were addressing the Senate. If, then, Cuba was to be bought at the old price of two hundred millions of dollars, it well behooved the friends of both measures well benoved the friends of both measures—
the construction of a Pacific railroad and the
acquisition of the Queen of the Antilles—to determine which of the two they would take first,
as it seemed hardly likely that the Government
could stand the weight of both of them at once.

Mr. Polk said, that for himself he would pre-

Ar. Polk said, that for himself he would pre-fer to build the railroad new, and purchase Cuba afterwards.

An additional amendment to an amendment by Mr. Polk was then presented by Mr. Doolit-ile, when, at the request of Mr. Johnson, of Ar-kansas, the further consideration of the subject was postpoored.

was postponed.

After refusing to adjourn till Mondry next, the Senate proceeded to take up such among the bills on the private calendar as were allowed to pass unchallenged.

During the morning hour the committees were called for, reports and a number of bills were introduced. Mr. J. Cochrane, of New York, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the river and harbor bill, making appropriations amounting in the aggregate to nearly a million river and harbor bill, making appropriations amounting in the aggregate to nearly a million and a half of dollars, chiefly for the preservation and repair of works already completed or commenced. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, reported from the minority a substitute for the bill, making more liberal appropriations. Mr. Cochrane moved to make the subject a special order; but, objection being made, the bill went to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Cochrane to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Cochrane also reported a bill for the codification of the existing revenue laws; which was made the special content of the made to constitution shall be referred back to a new Convention, in order to be made to conexisting revenue laws; which was made the ape cial order for the second Wednesday in May.

cial order for the second Wednesday in May.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved to take up
the bill for the admission of Minnesota as a
State of the Union, with a view to put the same
upon its passage; but Mr. Goode, of Virginia,
urged the importance of considering the bill to
establish an auxiliary guard in this city, upon
which debate was to close that day; and, on his
motion, by a vote of yeas 117, hays 69, the
House went into Committee for that purpose.
The police bill was then discussed until about
half past four o'clock, when the House adintrod

Journed.

During the day, the Speaker appointed Mr. English of Indiana, Mr. Stephens of Georgia, and Mr. Howard of Michigan, the committee of conference, on the part of the House, on the Kansas bill.

Friday, April 16, 1858. SENATE.

After the usual morning business, the private calendar was taken up, and, as it was the first day during the present session that the Senate has found it convenient to appropriate to the pressing claims of individuals, we are pleased to say that it made considerable progress in disposing of the cases which had accumulated on the sing of the cases which had accumulated on the docket. In further earnest of its disposition to work industriously, in view of the contemplated adjournment of Congress on the 7th of June, the Senate determined to sit to-day, instead of adjourning to Monday next.

The day was also devoted to private bills, several of which were disposed of. The House refused by a decided vote to adjourn over until Monday.

Saturday, April 17, 1858.

The Deficiency Bill .- Mr. Hunter moved tha the Senate now proceed to the considerat supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th o June, 1858.
Mr. Gwin hoped that motion would not be

agreed to, as he desired to have the Pacific rail-road bill disposed of before the appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Fessenden said he was averse to taking up the deficiency bill now, for the reason that certain information which he called for by a resolution a day or two since had not yet been

ion should be sent in, he did not know how to frame them. Mr. Hunter replied that the bill had better be

taken up, and that information would probably Mr. Trumbull said that the bill had only been

matter a little.

Mr. Hunter reminded the Senate that a day had been fixed for the adjournment of the ses-sion, and it would be impossible to get through with the public business without using dispatch. He thought the appropriation bills should have priority over all other business.

After some further debate-After some further debate—
Mr. Benjamin remarked that it must be manifest that much time was being wasted, and suggested that the bill should be postponed until half past twelve o'clock on Monday next, which would afford some time to look at the items, and probably facilitate its consideration.
Mr. Hunter said he would agree to the adoption of that course, if he accessed moderation.

The question of that course, if by a general understand-ing the bill could be taken up then.

The question being taken, the bill was made a special order for half past twelve o'clock next Monday.

Monday.

Mr. Hale gave notice that he had an amendment which he intended to propose to the bill, and asked leave to state the nature of it. It was to add the following as a new section to he bill:

contract shall hereafter be made by any officer or agent of the Government, except under a law authorizing the same, or under an appro-The reason for offering this amendment was that by the sixth section of the act of May 1820, all contracts entered into on behalf of the

dovernment must be made under a law author Government must be made under a law authorizing the same, or an appropriation adequate to their fulfilment, except contaacts for the Quartermaster's department; and he simply proposed to repeal that exception.

Pacific Railroad —On motion by Mr. Gwin, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the President of the United States to contract for the transportation of ted States to contract for the transportati

the mails, troops, seamen, munitions of war army and navy supplies, and all other Govern ment service, by railroad, from the Missour river to San Francisco, in the State of Califor Mr. Benjamin alluded to the present exhaust ed condition of the Treasury, the small receipt of revenue, and the expenses incident to the

of revenue, and the expenses incident to the war with Utah, as so many reasons why the bill could not be passed during the present session of Congress, and he therefore moved to postpone its further consideration until the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Gwin said he should regard a vote of that sort as evidence that Congress did not itend to authorize any railroad to California. Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, thought that within the few weeks remaining of the session

ocuntry.

Mr. Wilson was in favor of the bill, but mins in Treasury to grant as would soon be a the present time inadequate to meet the current and millions to come estimate, would be work? It was star generally believed that, so soon as the coeded in ridding ansas difficulty, he ansas difficulty, he in favor of buying in favor of the postponement, on the postponement, on the postponement, on the should vote for the postponement, on the should vote for the postponement, on the postponement, on the should vote for the postpone in the tempers. I always loved music," adds Luther, and whold the for a great matter, be without the little skill which I possess in the art."

Story or A Doc.—A few evenings since, as the play of "Jessie Vere" was being performed at woolwich Theatre, and when a scene in the statement in his letter to Senator Wilson is fatly contradicted by his own previous action. New England for Jamaica; will not had been the practice, and hence his statement in his letter to Senator Wilson is fatly contradicted by his own previous action. Let Mr. Cass consider and explain this item the proves conclusively that Mr. Cass well knew to cover them into useful instruments of civilization. New England for Jamaica; will not had been the practice, and hence his statement in h

slection, and all parties will want the matter costponed, for the incoming Administration to have the credit of it, just as they did two years

side of the question.

The question being taken, the motion of Mr.

Benjamin was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Brown, Clark, Clay, Collamer, Dixon, Evans, Fessenden, Fitspatrick, Hale, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennesses, Mason, Pearce, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Wade, and

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Doolittle, Douglas, Fitch, Foot, Green, Gwin, Henderson, Kennedy, King, Polk, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, and Wright—22. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The committees were called for reports of a private nature, and a great many bills were thereby added to the already large private cal-endar. Among the numerous adverse reports, was one from the Judiciary Committee, against

a new Convention, in order to be made to conform to the Constitution and laws of the United States, or replaced by a new one. The work of the Convention is thus proposed to be submitted to the people for ratification.

The claim of Barclay & Livingston and other convention is the people for ratification. ers to have refunded the duties paid on certain goods destroyed by fire in New York in 1846, was debated at considerable length by Mr. J. Cochrane of New York, Mr. Stauton of Ohio,

> Monday, April 19, 1858. SENATE.

The bill to supply deficiencies in the appro riations for the service of the fiscal year end-ing the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, was made the special order of the day, and was discussed upon several amend-

The Senate Committee on Finance, in report The Senate Committee on Finance, in reporting the bill as it passed the House, having recommended to disallow an appropriation made to defray the amount of extra compensation voted by the last House of Representatives to its employes and to those of preceding Congresses, a debate arose upon the propriety of concurring with the amendment of the committee.

Mr. Biggs, of North Carolins, moved to amend the section authorizing this appropria amend the section authorizing this approprie tion by declaring that in making this allowand tion by declaring that in making this allowance Congress refuses to recognise the same as a precedent for the future. The amendment of Mr. Biggs was carried, and the Senate decided in favor of allowing the appropriation.

Mr. Cameron then moved that the same extra compensation be granted to the employes of the Senate, but after a brief debate the motion

was withdrawn.

Mr. Hale next called up the amendment of

which he had given notice at a previous day nd which is to the effect that no contract sha pereafter be made by any officer or agent of the deverment, except under a law authorizing the same, or under an appropriation adequate to its fulfilment, and repealing so much of the act of May 1, 1820, as confers on the Quartermaster General an authority which exempts vance of this cautions and constitutional pro ision. Mr. Hale enforced his amendment o the ground of its evident conformity with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, as well as with the plainest princi

ples of prudence.

The annual deficiency bill was rapidly assuming an ominous magnitude. But a few years ago it was a novelty, and now, in the single item of military expenditures, the Congress of the United States was called to vote seven millions of dollars to supply deficiencies in the imple fact he thought sufficed to show that the stimates of the Department had ceased to be estimates of the Department had ceased to be exact or reliable, and that Congress, at the same time, had virtually abdicated its super-

Without coming to any vote upon the amendment, the Senate proceeded, at half past three o'clock, to hold an Executive session.

The Washington police bill was further cor Mr. Millson, of Virginia, proposed an amend-mend to raise only thirty men, but giving the Secretary of the Interior power to increase the

number, provided the city raise an equal force
This was agreed to—81 to 44.
Mr. J. Cochrane, of New York, then offered Mr. J. Cochrane, of New York, then offered an amendment providing for a Board of Police Commissioners, to consist of the Mayor, Dis-trict Attorney, and Marshal; the Board to ap-point the subordinate officers and men, with power to dismiss for cause shown and after trial. This was adopted—72 to 65.

A variety of additional amendments were

made, among them one providing that the offi-cers and a small part of the men shall serve en The bill having now been amended so that it

was impossible to recognise the original bill question was taken on the substitute proed by Mr. Dodd, of New York, providing for the election of four Police Com in such manner that two shall be chosen each of the political parties; and it was agree to by a vote of 75 to 59, thus cutting off all the

The bill was then reported to the House with the amendment, and the previous question was moved and seconded, when (about half past four o'clock) the House adjourned.

MR. DORRIT, THE FATHER OF THE MARSHALL SEA, OUTDONE!—About twelve months since, a fire occurred at a house in Princes street, Rotherhithe, the owner being a Mr. Thomas Clark. The walls of the premises, which were left standing after the fire, having been con-demned a few days since as dangerous to the public safety, the commissioners of police directed a summons to issue, calling upon the owner to show cause, in the usual manner, why the building should not be pulled down. On Monday the legal service of this summons was attempted, when the officer was informed that Mr. Clark had been incarcerated in a prison during the last forty years, for contempt of court, in proceedings instituted against him at court, in proceedings instituted against him at that period, and was referred to his solicitors, dessrs. Terry, Watson, & Co., Yorkshire.

Balzac used to lie excessively. One day he was walking along the Boulevard Montmartre, with two servant girls on his arms, when he came across two of his friends—Helzel and Laurent. He quitted the women precipitately, and, running to his friends, said to them, in a low tone, "Don't recognise me; I am with two archduchesses, who have come to Paris in disguise, and whom Metternich has asked me to show the capital to. Hush!" And with a mysterious sign he disappeared. "What a liar!" said Hetzel. "What the devil did he leave his women for?" "Simply," replied the other, "to tell them that we are two princes of the blood, his intimate friends."

Martin Luther, " is one of the fairest and most glorious gifts of God, to which Satan is a bit glorious gifts of God, to which Satan is a bitter enemy; for it removes from the heart the
weight of sorrows and the fascination of evil
thoughts. Music is a kind and gentle sort of
discipline; it refines the passions and improves
the understanding. Even the dissonance of
unakiful fiddlers serves to set off the charms
of true melody, as white is made more conspicuous by the opposition of black. Those
who love music are gentle and honest in their
tempers. I always loved music," adds Luther,
"and would not, for a great matter, be without
the little skill which I possess in the art."

after the next Presidential election. If there was not time to consider the subject at a long session of Congress, it was in vain to think of taking it up at a short session. Then the next long session will be on the eve of the Presidential which had by some means gained admittance of office, was granted by Mr. Dallas to Mr. Putman, of Salem, Massachusetts, a colored citizen. The precise date of this document we few to the rescue, seizing one of the assacsius, and almost dragging him to the ground. It was fore us, though we can obtain it, but it was duheads of the musicians in the orchestre, and diew to the rescue, seizing one of the assessing and almost dragging him to the ground. It was with difficulty removed, and dragged off the stage. The dog, which is the property of the chief engineer of her Majesty's anip Buffalo, has been habitually acoustomed to the society of children, for whom he has on many occasions evinced strong proofs of affection.

which we wish especially noted. In 1854, a passport was granted to John Remond, a color-WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1858. THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

The Conference Committee has already had several sessions, and thus far (Tuesday) to no urpose. There is at present no prospect of an agreement between the Senate and the House not, we think, because the Administration would that of Mr. Pierce—granted passports to colored people, but this refuses, and refuses en princinot willingly consent to a genuine compromi but because such a compromise cannot be successful, and if it must be defeated, it may at well have the reputation of abiding steadfastly by the original Senate bill as not. Doubtless Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Bigler, and a majority of the Lecomptonites in both Houses, would welcome a compromise, if it could glide easily through Congress. But there is the difficulty
The Anti-Lecompton Democrats, including the four who voted for the Conference Committee insist upon a submission of the Lecompton Con titution to the people of Kansas, for ratification or rejection. The Fire Eaters, on the other hand, stand ready to bolt at once, if the Senate bill is amended in this fashion to suit the Conscience Democrats. The Lecompton Americans too-five in number-will vote against any such bill, rendering its passage exceedingly doubtful. If the Committee were, through the lukewarmness of Mr. English, to consent to a slight modification of the Senate bill, a mere matter of words, intended as an excuse for treachery upon the part of three or four Anti-Lecompton Democrats, still the passage of the pend entirely upon the final result. But the measure would be involved in great doubt. Three or four of the most radical of the Fire-Eaters declare that they will not sustain any mendment of the Senate bill, and the Lecompton Americans cannot be reckoned on to support the amended bill, to please an Administration which they oppose. This is the predicament in which the Administration finds itself, and we think, sad as it is, nobody will expend any sympathy upon it. We trust it will be

Mr. English, at the time of the present writing, remains firm against any compromise which falls short of a reference of Lecompton to the people of Kansas. He consents to no juggle of words, but demands the reality. Let him stand firm, and the country will honor him; let him quail in his position of responsibility, and dishonor must attach itself to his reputation of a Black Republican shall stop the hemitian of the first stop of the first shreing in uncertainty until the election of 1860. Kansas cannot recede or advance. She has already a Constitution endorsed by the President and a large majority of the Federal Senate. They can recognise no other, so long at the first shreing in uncertainty until the election of 1860. Kansas cannot recede or advance. She has already a Constitution endorsed by the President and a large majority of the Federal Senate. They can recognise no other, so long at the first shreing in uncertainty until the election of 1860. Kansas cannot recede or advance. She has already a Constitution endorsed by the President and a large majority of the Federal Senate. They can recognise no other, so long at the first shreing in uncertainty until the election of 1860. Kansas cannot recede or advance. which falls short of a reference of Lecompton tion. But we will not for a moment doubt his

The House having repeatedly, and in the most solemn manner, committed itself to the great principles of the Crittenden amendment, t cannot retreat. No man of the Anti-Lecompton ranks can now desert without the ruin of reputation and character, for no one of these men can claim that he has not seen the terrible injustice of forcing a Constitution upon Kansas which they detest.

and a compromise has been agreed upon by terms of the compromise, the Lecompton wing are halting, because of the obstinacy of certain Southern members, who refuse to vote for any modification of the Senate bill. It is understood that the bill does not refer the Lecompton Constitution to the people, but refers a land or. dinance or grant to them. If they refuse the grant, they remain out of the Union till the next census is taken, and they have a sufficient ratio of population. Then they must come in, if at all, under Lecompton, and are bribed and threatened to do so by Mr. English's bill.

THESDAY IN CONGRESS

In the Senate, the deficiency bill was taken p, discussed, and amended. In the House, the police bill was laid upor the table by a heavy majority; after which, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the Military Academy bill. Mr. Shaw, of North Carolina, proceeded to deliver

PASSPORTS FOR COLORED MEN.

vigorous pro-Lecompten speech.

General Cass has a very poor memory, or is eckless when he makes statements of alleged facts to the public. We publish in another column a letter of the honorable Secretary of State to Senator Wilson, refusing a passport for colored applicant, and stating that the refusal was not based upon the Dred Scott decision but that it had been the uniform practice of the Department to refuse them to colored men This seems to be untrue. The Boston Daily Bee says:

"Passports have been granted to persons of color by the Department of State and by our Ministers at the Court of St. James. In 1834, a passport was granted by the then Secretary of State, Mr. _______, to Robert Purvis and his wife, colored persons, residing in Philadelphia, in the regular form, and certifying that they were citizens of the United States. This passport was obtained through Rabert Vaux, Eq., and was granted without any objection on the part of the Department of State; and it was used by Mr. Purvis, and respected as much as any passport ever granted to a white man. This is one item for Mr. Case's consideration.

"In 1836, a passport was granted by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, to Rev. Mr. Williams, of New Jersey, a colored man, in which the Department requests 'all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass Rev. Peter Williams, a citizen of the United States, and, in case of need, to give him all lawful aid " Passports have been granted to persons of

and, in case of need, to give him all lawful aid and protection. This is item number two for the refreshing of Mr. Cass's official memory. "In 1849, Mr. William Wells Brown, a colored citizen of Massachusetts, received from the Minister at the Court of St. James, Hon. Abbott

Minister at the Court of St. James, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, through the Secretary of Legation, John C. B. Davis, a regular passport such as is issued to any applicant having a right to claim it, and this passport also certifies that Mr. Brown is a citizen of the United States. This is item number three for Mr. Cass.

"It may be objected that this was not a case of the control of the Court of th

ed citizen of Salem, Massachusetts, by William
L. Marcy, Secratary of State under President
Franklin Pierce; Mr. Remond has this passport
in his possession."

you'h, and we can scarcely doubt will be eagerly
read by thousands. As to the larger one, the
publishers say, on an accompanying slip of paper,
in his possession." Are we then to believe that the new practice is a personal matter with Mr. Cass, in obedience perhaps, to his prejudice against the colored race, or is it, what he denies, in accordance with and the direct result of the Dred Scott decision? It is very certain that this Administration has established a new rule. Preceding ones—even

It is bad enough, mean enough, to deny th fair demand of a citizen of a sovereign State, because of his color, but still worse, still mean er, to justify the act by a misstatement of facts.

THE "SOUTH" UPON KAWSAS

The Richmond South evidently does not like the request of the Senate for a committee of erence upon its Kansas bill. It says: "The refusal of the House to recede from upon the bill to admit Kansas under the Le-compton Constitution, unless the Senate is pre-pared to make some degrading concession. To this we have no idea it will be driven. It had matured a just formula for the admission of new States. This has been rejected. Any overtures for accommodation should therefore come from those who have so far done nothing, ut object to everything.

Perhaps the appointment by the House of a committee will satisfy the South that the Senate has not humiliated itself, or that may de-South is comforted:

"But we must remind those who have struck this deadly blow at the interests of their sec-tion, that whilst a victory achieved by courage and conduct is an honor, a conquest achieved and conduct is an henor, a conquest achieved by the desertion and betrayal of a common anner is an indelible infamy.

"If this be a contest of principle, then we

have conquered. The Democratic party and the South have carried all they had con-tended for. Their opponents have abandoned all they claimed. The Black Republicans any sympathy upon it. We trust it will be all they claimed. The Black Republicans forced to try Lecompton pure and simple, or nothing, in the House. This is the issue long ago presented, and let Mr. Buchanan fall or triumph upon it.

Mr. English, at the time of the present writh the Democracy, and prolong the agitation. Their object is attained. They have excluded the Democracy, and prolong the agitation. Their object is attained. They have excluded the Democracy and prolong the agitation. Kansas from the Union. They wish to keep her shivering in uncertainty until the election orrhage, or re-open it upon some more vital

> The closing paragraphs of the leader from which we quote, indicate that the Disunion clique are somewhat despondent. Notwithstanding the refusal of the House to pass the ecompton bill, no Southern member has vacated his seat, and no Southern State has with fraws from the Union. Says the South:

"For ourselves, and those with whom we act, P. S.—We learn, as we go to press, that Mr.
English has caved in to the Administration,

Brown by the controversy to a close. We have not been met in a corresponding spirit by those who desire to break down the Democratic party at we have no concessions or compromises to offer. We have in good faith labored to bring any cost to the South or the country. the House and Senate committees. Such, at least, was true a few hours since; but there is litionists shall revel in the power from which haps, when slave representation shall be re-pealed, when the Federal Judiciary shall have been apportioned according to population, and all the offices, honors, and contracts, of the Federal Government, shall be bestowed solely upon those who deny and denounce the South— there may then be found virtue and courage enough amongst us to strike for our rights, as our fathers did before us.

"But from the indication of six Southern

Representatives abandoning the South in dangerous and critical moment, and lending their aid to the direct enemies, we have fear cism and tyranny, betrayed by sycophants and spies, perhaps we shall be found, when the day of trial arrives, unequal to our date and sefor the future. Commanded by sectional fanat of trial arrives, unequal to our duty, and only to be slaves."

THE TRACT SOCIETY .- The next annual mee ing of this time-honored institution is anticipated with a great deal of anxiety by its friends. A great struggle is to take place between the Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery members. The latter will not longer consent that the Society shall refuse to print a line against one of the evils of Slavery at the South. The test will be in the appointment of a new Publishing Committee, or the retention of the old Committee The Pro Slavery friends of the Society are opposed to publishing anything against Slavery its evils, and both parties are so much i earnest, that the prospect is that a disunion of the Society will take place, whatever may be its

A New Home .- The Union announces off cially that Surveyor General Calhoun is to have new home. Owing to the condition of the Surveyor's health, we suppose, the climate Nebraska Territory is recommended to him b the President. He will return-not to Kan sas-but to Nebraska. He is still to be Survey or General of Kansas, it seems, for the Unic emarks, "This latter site, being immediatel on the Missouri river, is more acceptable tha the present location of the office in the interio of Kansas!" Does the Union mean that "the latter site" is more acceptable to Calhoun, o the people of Kansas? And would it not have been as well to give the reason for this strange rocedure; which is, that Mr. Calhoun's conduc in Kansas has been such, that he is afraid to go back among his old neighbors?

An Exchange.-The Richmond South, which rites often in favor of a separation of the Southern States from the free States of the Union, has a new plan which, if it were adopted we presume would pacify the Fire-Eaters, and they would remain inside the much-abu Union. The South proposes that New England be given up to England, in exchange for Ja maica. It savs:

"No doubt Great Britain will be delighted to take New England to her embrace, for the accession will round off her North American "It may be objected that this was not a case of issuing a passport from the State Department; this is true, but it must be remembered that the Foreign Minister derives all his power from our Government, acts wholly under the orders and authority of the State Department, and is its representative abroad; no document issued its representative abroad; no document issued its representative abroad; no document issued lovely island of Jamaica, gemming the skirt of lovely island of lovely island of Jamaica, gemming the skirt of lovely island of lovely its representative abroad; no document issued by him has any force, without it derives it from the State Department, and for his passports the United States Government is responsible. Besides this, we wish to state here an important fact bearing upon this subject. Since the incoming of the Buchanan Administration, Mr. Dallas, our Minister to London, has been notified not to issue any more such passports to colored citizens of the United States. This and nothing is wanting but the sway of a mascolored citizens of the United States. This

The Rebiet.

Ministering Children. A Tate Dedicated to Childhood.
New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 1858.
Passing Clouds; or, Love Conquering Evil. New York:
Robert Carter & Brothers. 1858.
Both for sale by W. Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.
These two volumes, the former a large duo-

decimo of 408 pages, and the other a 16mo of 292 pages, are meant especially for children and amid the trials of life, or at the bedside of the youth, and we can scarcely doubt will be eagerly publishers say, on an accompanying slip of paper,
"Of this exquisite volume, more than thirty
editions have been printed in London in a very brief period. Encouraged by this extraordinary sale, we have had twenty fine illustrations en-graved for it, from designs by Birket, Foster, and other eminent English artists, and now pre-

many missing and broken letters and defective | Centre street, New York. mpressions for so good a book, and we cannot in honesty avoid reterring to the fact. The lesign of the so-called tale is to show how chiliren, not only of the rich or those in moderate rcumstances, but even the very poor, may inister to the wants and afford relief amid heir trials to such as are poorer or any wise needing aid. These families, parents and chil-dren, of a Squire at the Hall, a well-to-do farmer, and a shop-keeper, dependent on his small sales for support, are the most prominent as such, though interlinked are various other families and persons, whose history and characters are finely sketched, giving beautiful portraitures of humble faith, patience, hope, and other Christian virtues, amid scenes adverse or prosperous. The chain grows longer and brighter, as we turn page after page, all ending in rewards that gladden the reader's heart, while he imagines himself looking on and joining in the marriage festivities of Jem and Patience, and the welcome home of the young Squire and his bride. There are incidents and scenes of touching pathos, and pictures of quiet beauty or homely ease and uppretending virtue, which o glide in, and take their place one after an-

ther, that we hardly know whether to wish to linger or press forward in the perusal. There might have been somewhat more condensation in the general reflections or description, but, as a whole, there is little on this account to censure. The aim is to depict the ministries and rewards of true charity or love to our fellow men. in obedience to the command of our Father in Heaven, and show what childhood and youth can do in thus working for God. Many useful essons, too, of economy and prudence, of wise and tender regard for the feelings of others, are ncidentally taught, and thus the volume is full of beautiful and all-important instruction. Pa-rents and children alike may read it, and learn from its wholesome counsels.

The second of the volumes, " Passing Clouds," &c., belongs to "Carter's Fireside Library," and deserves its place. In some re spects, we prefer it to the other. It is neatly printed, of a size more adapted for children, and the manner of its teaching is full as good f not even better. It is not stated whether it is a reprint of an English tale or of American authorship, but, from some of its characteristics, we judge it to belong to the former class. There is more unity of plan, and the centering of the nterest on the character of Emily Harold, and ne mode in which she gains her trinmphs of love and wins her way amid difficulties, with the blessed results of her perseverance, not only on her own hanniness in future life, but also or the envious Isabel Darton and wrong-tempered Ann Dawson, presenting at every step in the progress of the tale a new illustration of the duty culcated, makes the story one of great excel lence. The spirit it sets forth of the reliance on the Saviour's merits, and the earnest piety it breathes, the transitions of sorrow and joy, ts sweet and lovely unbudding and outbloomng tenderness, as when Willie and Lidia are the objects of kindness and affection. Isabel's injustice, confession, and reparation, all throw a charm over the little tale, which ought to make it a favorite in many a family circle and

Sabbath school. lymns of the Church Militant. New York: Robert hers. 1858. For sale by W. Ballantyne

Washington, D. C. There are, probably, hardly any two persons who would agree as to the number, quality, or particular hymns, all of which should be inserted in a collection for the use of others. Individual tastes and wants, diversities of religious views and temperaments, naturally have a share in the determination of the character such a book shall bear. We could point to collections where poetical feeling seems to have been almost lost sight of; and not merely some of the choral gems of devotional lyrics have been ignored, but, worse still, others have been most barbarously murdered, as we might say, in order better to suit some real or fancied defect in doctrinal views, or otherwise; and thus an author's lines are so travestied that he could scarcely know his own work-at least, would feel quite unwilling to acknowledge that which was palmed off on the public under his name. There is often a great disregard of the object for which a piece of devotional poetry is written or adapted. It makes much difference whether lines are intended or suited for choral or congregational singing, or indeed to be sung at all. Some pieces are not of that sort metre that they can well be so used in church music. Then, again, there are varieties of hymns which are needed or tolerated only in mes of revival, or a peculiar glow of devotional pirit-and, though answering for the lecture oom, or meeting for social prayer and praise have no claim to a place in a hymn-book for general use.

The author of this book is Miss Warner already known by her "Wide, Wide World,"
"Queechy," and, later still, the arrangement of
Scripture under different heads or titles, after
the plan of Locke's Commonplace Book of the
Bible, Talbot's Analysis, &c. Her design is not
to farnish a collection of hymns for church
use, but rather for individual devotional exercise. It admits, therefore, of the insertion of
a variety of pieces into which the train of
thought and feeling may run in private contemplation, and so the use of many excellent
stanzas that are better suited to be read than
sung. We have not any very extensive collecalready known by her "Wide, Wide World," sung. We have not any very extensive collec-tions in the English language of this character-such, for instance, as in German is Knapp's Evangelischer Liederschatz," containing me than 3,000 pieces, arranged under suitable heads, embracing many of high excellence.

Miss Warner has culled from numerous an

thors and collections, and we find in her book many beautiful hymns which have not found place in the general collections. The volume therefore comes in as supplementary to those already given to the public.

Of the utility of poetical pieces as the medi-

forth in these expressed states of mind so prepared for them! How many on the dying bed have calmly resigned their spirits back to God. and their Redeemer, while the words of a hymn, with or without music, of Cowper, Watts, or

some favorite author, has been on the mind and breathing over their souls a sweet and sub duing power. Any one who thus enters, and, dying, may be envied so gentle and blessed a ministry of love. We can scarcely doubt the volume before us may be so used, and have for it testimonies thus to be desired.

Extracts from the Manual for the Patriotic Volunteer

This little volume was compiled for the use of patriots in the old world and in the new. When Kansas was likely to become the theatre of a bloody war, this volume was scattered in that Territory, to instruct its people in the art propriate to a tale (rather a series of sketches) of self-defence. It is a volume which should be conned by the citizens of every free country. written with such taste, and so fitted to awaken deep interest, and, withal, one so salutary, in for the people should know how to maintain the breasts of the young. We wish equal care | their liberties, if need be, by the sword. Col. had been taken in the typographical execution. Forbes had a long experience in the Italian Probably the copy before us is a sort of rejected war against the French and Austrians, and is one, and not intended for usual sale, and other otherwise exceedingly well fitted to prepare copies may not be so marred; but there are too such a volume. It is for sale by W. H. Tinron, WASHINGTON ITEMS

As it is everywhere understood that the Ad ninistration will endeavor soon to change its rogramme, by substituting Cuba for Kansas, anything which indicates its policy upon the annexation of Cuba is important. We extract the following from the States:

"Supposing it to be the policy of the United States to acquire Cuba. the question will arise, how it can be done. Not by war; because, as Mr. Slidell says, the Cubans, though for the most part in favor of annexation to the United states, would not hazard a war for its accom-

annexation of Cuba is that the negotiation is not to be, made with Cuba and the Cubans, but with the old Spanish monarchy, whose pride and prejudices are arrayed against any aliena-tion of this jewel of her crown.

"The interests of many classes of the Spanish

and the Island was never more preservation of Cuba; and the Island was never more presperous than at present, and has never yielded a larger rev-enue to the Crown, nor yielded larger emolu-ments to the Spaniards, who engross all its civil

and other offices. "But, viewing the situation of affairs in Europe, it is plain that a convulsion might occur, in which Spain might become involved, and at the same time render it a matter of policy and necessity with the Spanish Government to assent to the independence of Cuba, receiving from the United States such compensation for the loss of revenues from the Island as might be agreed upon. By such a mode of proceeding, a number of difficulties would be avoided. Span-ish dignity would be more easily reconciled to an acknowledgment of the independence of Cu-ba than to its sale to a foreign Power; and the Creoles themselves, as we know, object to a transfer of themselves and property to the United States Government, like so many goods

and chattels, for a pecuniary equivalent.
"Cuba, when independent, might, and no "Cuba, when independent, might, and no doubt would, naturally ask annexation to the United States, and voluntarily assume the bur-den of whatever debt the United States might incur in the negotiation with Spain for Cuban

Senator Wilson recently applied at the State

colored citizen of Boston, and received the following reply from the Secretary: "DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 2, 1858.

"Sir: I have had the honor to receive your note of yesterday, with its accompaniments.

"In reply, I have to inform you that it is not General's office. Mayor Adams is smoong the practice of the Department to issue any other paper than passports to persons going signers. The State Central Committee had is abroad from this country. certificate of citizenship, has never since the nate officers under the Leavenworth Consti foundation of the Government been granted to persons of color. No change in this respect has taken place in consequence of the decision of the Dred Scott case. Returning the enclosure in your letter, I have the honor to be sir, your obedient servant, Lewis Cass.

"Hon. Henry Wilson, Senate Chamber."

James A. Powers has been convicted of mur der in the first degree, for killing Edward A. Lutts, on Pennsylvania avenue last December. The Star says:

"The convicted man, a Baltimore known to hundreds outside of the class of associates, affiliation with whom led him into habita which he is to forfeit his life to the offended law. The testimony clearly proved him guilty of a premeditated and sold-blooded murder, and we take it for granted that efforts to save him from the full measure of the law's punishment will be labor thrown away. It is therefore the duty of his friends at once to set about the task of aiding to prepare him to stand face to face with the victim he sent unprepared out of the world, before the Final Judge af all."

The appointment of a committee of confer ence in the House, last week, on the Kansas bill, took many members and others by surprise. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats, however, learned, from a cancus they held on Wednesday morning, that a few of their nember were resolved upon the appointment of the commit tee. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats who voted for the committee were Mr. English of Indiana, Messre. Hall and Pendleton of Ohio, and Owen Jones of Pennsylvania. The Speaker's vote was necessary to carry the measure but it is understood that two other Anti-Le compton Democrats were ready to vote for the conference, if their votes were needed.

The States of Saturday says: "Yesterday evening, Michael Donovan, who resides in Swampoodle, imbibed too much whisky, and got the ferocious idea into his brain of splitting some one's head open; and, to carry it out, he grasped an axe, and inflicted a most dangerous wound on his wife's head nearly splitting it open. He was arrested by officers McHenry and Irving, and committee for trial, The recovery of the woman is some

Here is another case, illustrating the condi ion of the city: "Yesterday afternoon, about half past two

bail. At the examination, White acknowledge the knife shown to be his, but stated that h was not the man who committed the deed, an pretended to know nothing of the affair.

C. A. Woodworth, a member of the Minn or Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, arrived here to-day, bringing despatches from the Convention, and a copy of the Constitution, which he delivered to Mr. Parrott. He says that the organization of the militia by the Free State men is so complete that the exact number of voters and the political sentiments of each voter in the Territory are ascertained, and ums through which the devotional feeling of Christians may be cherished and strengthened, no one will doubt. How many in their lone hours, or in seasons of difficulty and trial, alstitution has been overlooked—viz: the chas-

most involuntarily find their thoughts running | ters granted by that instrument to bridge co panies, banks, &c .- all Lecompton of which, if the Constitution is accepted, will have vested rights which cannot be taken from the except at their own price.

Mr. Dimmick, of Pa., a Lecompton Demo erat, is very ill, and his life is considered to be

It is thought that the Administration will at. empt to get the Minnesota bill through the House before final action is taken upon the Kansas question. This will give them to

KANSAS NEWS.

The Kansas correspondent of the New York Post, under date of April 5, writes as follow "The Constitutional Convention complets business, and adjourned Saturday afternoon after a session of eleven days. The Constitution framed is believed to be equal, in all desirable respects, to that of any State in the Union. It is exceedingly liberal in its provisions, and will I doubt not, be ratified by an almost unanimous

vote of the people.
"By the Constitution, as adopted, all m citizens over twenty one years of age, who has resided three months in the Territory and to days in the precinct where they may offer the ballots, are entitled to vote on its ratif rejection. As concerns the question of neg suffrage, which, for a time, proved quite an was finally effected, by which it was agree and so stated in the Constitution, that the fir deneral Assembly might submit it to the people, at the next succeeding general election, it the shape of an amendment, which, if adopted thenceforth form a part of the Const

"The only other clause of the Constituti special interest to your Eastern readers is the which declares that 'there shall be no Sla in this State, and no involuntary servitude, cept for crime, whereof the party shall have t duly convicted.' It will be seen that this guage is peculiarly felicitous, inasmuch recognises the proper but seldom explicated distinction between the condition of co nals and that of persons whose only offe consists of a sable complexion.

"At a caucus of delegates and citizens, Saturday evening, the Free-State Central C the Free State party to assemble at Tor nominate State officers under the Constitu inst framed, to be voted for on the day that latter is submitted to the people, i. e., the th Tuesday in May.
"The Hon. Henry J. Adams, it is understo

will head the ticket as Governor, but who we compose the remainder is, I believe, as yet u "I am enabled to post your readers as

cerns the progamme decided upon by the F State leaders in relation to the pending st gle. If the Lecompton Constitution he de clear, and needs no telling; but in case of it pe requested in the name of the people to ster side, and make way for that of La they accede to the request, they being by houn's decision in a majority, well and g Lecompton will fall through. If they man a disinclination to withdraw in favor of Leavenworth Government, as is barely post though not probable, they will be forced into ple's Government will progress. Should the down the 'rebellion,' and the Administra respond to the demand, there will be no b ing down from the programme, the Free St leaders being firmly, and I believe justly, the opinion, that the people are prepared support their stand in defence of their rig Department for a passport for D. J. S. Rock, a and liberties at any cost."

The Leavenworth correspondent of the Louis Republican says that a letter was in culation for signatures, assuring General (houn of his safety against personal violence tion, to be held at Topeka, on the 25th in The sense of the people will be taken, as who shall be the United States Senators.

The dispatches from St. Louis in respect the action of the Kansas Constitutional vention on the negro question was not corre The Convention took no action on the qu tion, but gave to all citizens the right to v without undertaking to make an issue with t Supreme Court, as to how black a man must to forfeit the right of citizenship. The locati of the State Capital is referred separately to people, the town which has a majority of vote to be the capital; and if no town has a majority the Legislature decides. The Constitution

to be votted upon by the people on the thir Tuesday of May.

Judge Lecompte is holding court at Lecomp ton. In one week, he dismissed from the docks 150 of the suits instituted against Free-State men for the purposes of persecution. Most hese indictments were for the highest crime such as murder, arson, robbery, and the li The notorious Dr. Stringfellow, almost the las of the old guard of Pro-Slavery Democracy has left the Territory, and gone home to

The Washington correspondent of the N

Times writes: "Calhoun has entered into the most sole engagement to give to the Free State me Kansas the whole Legislature, with the tion of four members, and to lay before body the returns for State officers. If Mr. honn can be trusted, these promises cert settle the whole question, and Kansas w six months be an antiquated word. The State men assert and believe that not a st man of the opposite party was legally elect any legislative or executive office.

"A change is said to have occurred in the lations of the President with Mr. Calhoun-

latter has been advised to hasten back to sas, and resume the duties of his office.
President has declined to entertain his President has declined to entertain in deapplication for another appointment, and I let has declined to see him. For one, I think safest to doubt the sincerity both of Mr. I houn and the Administration in these matter in the second to the President, it is premain to ascribe to him a change of policy torsi parties in Kansas, when his official act in the connection was to turn out Mr. Densis, connection was to turn out Mr. Dennis Marshal of the Territory, because he had ed to connive at the Oxford and Shawneel and has appointed in his place one Wi of Virginia, notorious for his connection Brockett, the murderer of Bailey, and characters the most criminal and tur the whole Territory. This last act of the ident is one of the worst he has performe this bloody Kansas drama, and is of a p with the appointment of Emory, the mark of Phillips, and his toleration in office of Cla

The New Kansas Constitution. We received yesterday evening, from the of the Quindaro Chindowan, two copies new Kansas Constitution. The documen long for publication in our columns to-day we shall hereafter present some of its a important sections. Meanwhile we will state few of the most prominent points of interest be found in the instrument.

The "ordinance" provides for the apption of the public lands to be received.

tion of the public lands to be received Congress for railraod purposes to the contion of four lines of railroad—one across Kansas, westwardly; one across central Kansas, was additional constant of the continuous country. The termini of these roads is left determined in the future. A liberal profit the reality lands is applied to the creasion. ommon school the parts from the old Virginia bill of rights of parts from the old Virginia bill of rights of Slavery is stricken down at a single blow that of the parts of th right of trial by jury is re-

There is will be agre morrow,-Col Formaing the Advenge for hever a cancellate whate

Dayton, Anti-Lecon over Col. T The vote was Willia 4,022; A. I

The Ohio ishing a sorder to pre falcations a fons.

Rev. Dud arm caught machine, ar

h. The political news is not important. The Leviathan had been adrift, but is entirely

uninjured.

The American barque Petree had been total

y wrecked—passengers and crew saved.
D'Israeli would bring out the financial budget

and 4,000 in export market, closing active and firm. Manchester market improved.

Consols were quoted 96½ @ 66½

The Liverpool market circular of Richardson, Spence, & Co., report flour dull. Wheat quiet, red 6s. 2d.; white 7s. 6d. Corn dull, 33s. 6d. Beef dull. Pork quiet at 70s. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard firm at 1s. advance; quoted at 52s. @ 53s. Rosin steady

Havre, 6th —Cotton.—yesterday, prices closed stiff, and to-day the market is quiet. Orleans bas, 95f. Stock in port 142,000.

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mch eloquence.
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he renewed, wherever this volume is read."—Methodisi "They are everywhere the atterances of a mind who!" in They are everywhere the atterances of a mind who! in armest, faithful to its own deep convictions of truth and of the need of that truth to the well-being and salva-tion of the people."—Congregationalist.

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Christian Morals in the College of Cambri

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Money market dull.

will give them two

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il 5, writes as follows:

Convention complete

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Territory, because he had he Oxford and Shawnee fr

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Kansas Constitution. terday evening, from the Chindowan, two copies stitution. The document tion in our columns to-day

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ons. Meanwhile we will be the prominent points of inter instrument, ance" provides for the apblic lands to be received ailrand purposes to the cones of railroad—one across ardly; one across central Kansas,

ardly; one across central sine across south Kansas, ne across the State from no ermini of these roads is left the future. A liberal port ds is applied to the creation of fund. The bill of rights are realisticated in the considering the second of the content of

vater mark, being copied in old Virginia bill of rights of chen down at a single blow by jury is rendered inviolation

This last act of the

NEWS CIT. II

OL. XII.

his liberty or property without the judgment of his peers. Women are afforded equal rights with men in regard to property, and in the control and protection of their children. A homes stand of 160 acres is provided for each faimily. Schools are to be free to every child in the state. The single district system is to be adopted for members of the General Assembly. The ot be taken from the a Lecompton Demo of its members visited understanding the first Legislature is to submit the question of a location of the capital to the people, and is also to provide by law for the submission of the question of universal suffrage to a vote of the peoife is considered to he Administration will a ple; meanwhile, the right of suffrage, as pro-rided by the laws of the Territory, is to be ex-ercised by male citizens of the United States esota bill through the on is taken upon th per the age of twenty-one years .- St. Louis

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

The annual city election in Hartford, Conn securred on the 12th instant. The Democrate on for Mayor John A. Taintor, and the Repub licans, Timothy M. Allyn. The latter was elect ed Mayor by 212 majority. The Democrate elect a Collector, two City Sheriffs, and carry three wards. The Opposition elect their Mayor, City Clerk, Auditor, Water Commissioner, and carry three wards. This gives the minor appointments to the Opposition. Last year, the Democrats carried the city by majorities ranging from one to five hundred.

The Anti-Lecompton ticket was elected Elisabethtown, New Jersey, by 200 majority. The Paterson election, in the same State, resalted in the election of a Democratic Mayor.

Mr. Perry, the Anti-Lecompton candidate was elected Mayor of Albany, New York, or the 14th instant, by 148 majority. The shan Democracy have for years carried the city.

New York, April 16 .- A Slavery resolution was discussed to-day in the New York Eas Methodist Conference. Dr. Whedon and Mr Taifeld advocated the resolution and D Bings opposed it, saying that it was a matter the conference had nothing to do with, and be did not believe it was sinful to own and sell

The little State of Rhode Island has her ele tion for Governor, State officers, &c., to-day. We have no doubt that the result will be the same as in Connecticut and New Hampshire—a decisive Republican victory; and for the simple reason that Kansas is still "bleeding." imple reason that Kansas is still bleeding. It was Kansas that decided the result in New Hampshire; it was Kansas that rendered all the efforts of the Democracy in Connecticut to fight the battle upon the practical affairs of the State policy perfectly useless; and Kansas we presume, will carry Rhode Island by default. presume, will carry Rhode Island by default And so it wil be in our Northern fall Congres sional elections—in New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania, Ohio, and elsewhere—unless this Kansas humbug shall in the interval b the Administration party in Congress look to this, and to the importance of a practical diversion of the public mind to new and practical issues, without further loss of time.—N. Headd, 7th.

This from the leading Northern organ of the President is a frank admission that the party is wholly wrong in its Slavery policy. It makes supposed, for it professes to believe that had it not been for the Kansas issue, the shams would State policy. We have seen no reason to be-lieve that the party which is false to Democracy and free labor is the party above all others to

of Governor Wise's defection with regret. The political results of the Kansas quarrel are to be very important, unless the Opposition are much mistaken. Mr. Douglas and his ocratic party, and it becomes evident that a ocranc party, and it becomes evident that a new political combination is to spring from it, that will be much stronger and more liberal than the Republican organization. It is to farnish the ground work for a new organization in reference to the next Presidential election. But, before that time, a new state of things may arise, that will defeat all present calculations.

Hon. James M. Gregg, Lecempton Demo-erat in Congress from Indiana, got rather cold confort at home. He is a candidate for re-election. At a meeting of his party, to express their choice for his successor, in his own home, he didn't get a vote. So says the Louisville

The Republican victory in Connecticut is a staggering blow to the Administration and its Lecompton allies. They had hopes of maintaining their ground there, and so strong was this desire to strengthen the party, that a Cabina Ministration the Minister was assigned to the State—much the annoyance, at the time, of Mr. Clifford's riends, who averred that his claims were superior to Toucey's. Nevertheless, Mr. Clifford and to stand aside, and be sacrificed to the tic desire to gain control in Connecti ut. But it has all come to naught. Buchan an and Toucey and Lecompton are thrown into the ditch together, and Mr. Clifford, from his medignity, can smile with serene composure at the splendid finale to all the plotting and planning to make Connecticut a Democratic state, at the expense of the Cabinet honors to himself. A Republican Governor, elected by several thousand clear majority, and both branches of the Legislature largely Republican also, ought to satisfy the Lecompton gentry that their swindles and abominations can meet with nothing but the sternest reproduction meet with nothing but the sternest reprobation the soil of New England.—Portland Adver-

The committees of conference met this morn-

The committees of conference met this morning. All the members were present. Mr. Green, on behalf of the majority of the Senate committee, submitted several proposed modifications, none of which were agreed to by the House committee. Propositions were then solicited from the House committee.

Mr. English said that, at the next meeting, is would submit a new bill. The precise character of Mr. English's bill has not yet transfired; but it is understood to be on a new plan, repossing a substitute for the Lecompton ordinance, and that the question of "admission under the Lecompton Constitution, with the smended ordinance," be referred to a fair vote of the people of Kansas at an early day. If the hajority vote for it, Kansas is to come in at once, under proclamation of the President of the United States. If there is a majority against it, then the bill provides for the formation of a law Constitution, whenever the population Constitution, whenever the population are equals the number required for a mem ler of the House of Representatives.

There is some reason to believe that this bill will be agreed to by the two committees. The eference ended by an adjournment until to

the whatever, but that several of the most ima aspirant for any office, high or low.

Dayton, Ohio, has elected D. W. Iddings, the lecompton, for Mayor, by 600 majority me Col. Tilton, Administration. The vote in Milwankie, last week, for mayor, william A. Prentiss, Anti-Lecompton, 402; A. R. R. Butler, Administration, 2,998.

DEPEAT OF LECOMPTON.

John Medill, one of the editors of the Chicago Tribune, is now travelling in Kansas, and sends portant. Very respectfully, the E. HEATH. home to his paper the following stirring and graphic account of the reception is that State of the tidings of the defeat of Lecompton in the

The people were on the alert, and rushed down the hill to the river. As she approached, a passenger shouted out from the hurricane-deck, at the top of his voice, "The Lecompton bill is killed!" "Huzza! huzza!" rang loud, clear, and spontaneous, in the response. As the news went over the town, every Free State man took up the shout, and yelled till he could yell no more, from sheer exhaustion!

After the people had exchanged congratulations.

tions, the brase 6-pounder was brought out, and sent the echoes over the surrounding hills, and far into the Missouri, and along the valley of

far into the Missouri, and along the valley of
the river.

At nightfall, the people assembled in mass
meeting. Large bonfires were built; speeches
of a patriotic character were made by Messrs.
Roberts, Chesnut, and others; the crowd sang
the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the band
played "Hail Columbia." There were also
deep, sepulchral groans for old Buck and his
naked Lecompton deformity, which he pledged
himself to put through in ninety days! Next
followed a torchlight procession, in which
gleaming flambeaux were swung and brandished by every Free State male over six years of
age in Wyandotte. Fire-balls and rockets were ed by every Free State male over six years of age in Wyandotte. Fire-balls and rockets were sent blazing through the air, and it was not until midnight that the jubilations ceased and the people retired to rest. I forgot to say that "lager" suffered some, considering the staid, temperate character of the people.

I have seen a gentleman from Leavenworth city, who describes to me the scene when the news reached there, about 9 P. M. on Monday night. Similar outhursts were manifested.

lieve that the party which is false to Democracy and free labor is the party above all others to take care of the people's money. Certainly and such reason is to be found in New York city finances, or the condition of the national treasury.—Hartford (Connecticut) Press.

It was confidently stated that the President had written to Governor Wise, with a view to express his disapprobation of the attacks made upon him in the Union. Whether that be so or not, it is well known that some days ago a friend of the President called upon the Governor, and told him that the President held him in the bighest esteem, and hoped that he might ray upon his support and friendship hereafth results. The people should have the greatest and long est torch-light procession the next night ever now, and told him that the President held him his highest esteem, and hoped that he might ray upon his support and friendship hereafth results and one for Seward, the three great leaders of Governor Wise's defection with regret.

A magnificant special constables aworn in, and volunteer troops of some forty professing an aversion to making that office a political one. An "independent" and idate—a political one. An "independent and everything is now again quiet, and we taken as a political one. An "independent one and horese, which soon dispersed the mob. The sand were still patrolled by armed men, and a upon tends to from a political one. An "independent on and idate—a not upon the mobant professing an aversion to making that office a political one. An "independent on and idate—a not upon the object to the confidency which soon dispersed the mob. The man had held the men and the last remains of the Know Nothings, but the Republican canditate was elected.

For two years past, Davenport has been under the was elected.

Washing In a were still patrolled by a man disper ger-breeders. A magnificent supper was to be given at the Planters' House, at which champagne and teasts, lager and patriotism, would mingle and effervesce. (The German element is strong at Leavenworth.) A good time generally was anticipated

crally was anticipated.

Couriers were dispatched from Wyandotte,
Leavenworth, and Lawrence, to spread the
glad tidings over the whole inhabited portions glad tidings over the whole inhabited portions of the Territory. No man who has not been in Kansas, and mixed freely with the people, can imagine or realize the depth and bitterness of feeling in the hearts of the people against the odious and tyrannical Lecompton awindle—a bitterness and loathing which rests also upon its supporters in the White House and the halls of Congress. In the present state of feeling, it will not be healthy for John Calhoun or the other "refugees" in Ruchanavie house or the other "refugees" in Buchanan's bosom at the Capitol to return here. If they set foot

or the other "refugees" in Buchanan's bosom at the Capitol to return here. If they set foot on Kausas soil, they will probably be welcomed with a greeting such as was extended to the cow-boys and Tories of the Revolution, after the close of that war.

In a few weeks, the Leavenworth Constitution will be ratified by twelve to fifteen thousand majority, and a State Government elected under it. A special messenger will lay it before Congress, on or before the 1st June, and ask admission into the Union under it. Gen. Lane and Gov. Robinson will most likely be the first U. S. Senators, and may have their credentials before the 4th of July—if Congress be in session at that time. On the day the Constitution will be submitted, a vote of the people will be taken, "indicating" to the Legislature the popular choice for Senators. Admitted into the Union under the Leavenworth Constitution, the people's choice will prevail, agitation of the Slavery question will measurably cease, peace will be restored, and prosperity and happiness will bless this vast and beautiful Territory—then a sovereign State. Why will the Administration keep the question longer open? Have they not had enough of Slavery agitation? Are they auxious for a Republican succession? Blavery agitation? Are they auxious for a

te it was never contemplat.dom a bud guidton

Dayton, Ohio, has elected D. W. Iddings, indecompton, for Mayor, by 600 majority in Col. Tilton, Administration.

The vote in Milwankie, last week, for mayor, william A. Prentiss, Anti-Lecompton, and Temperance. In the issue of April 3d the article is concluded. I should be much pleased if you would examine the Ohio Legislature has passed a law establish as sub-treasury system in that State, in ableness of the positions there taken. The ideas advanced in the latter portion of the article are new, so far as I am aware. If they are construed as a friendly compliment, it also may warrant the inference that any negotiations he may be intrusted with are inticle are new, so far as I am aware. If they are correct, they must work a revolution with a serious accident in having his right are correct, they must work as revolution with a serious accident in having his right takes occur, which is the fault of the composition. I cite a single one, which is, "the admin-ring that the British occupation of the Island of Inc. I cite a single one, which is, "the admin-ring that the British occupation of the Island of Inc. I cite a single one, which is, "the admin-ring that the British occupation of the Island of Inc. I cite a single one, which is, "the admin-ring that the British occupation of the Island of Inc. I cite a single one, which is, "the admin-ring that the British occupation of the Island of Inc. I cite a single one, which is, "the admin-ring that the British occupation of the Island of Inc. I cite a single one, which is, "the admin-ring that the British occupation of the Island of Inc. In the Herald of Freedom, of March 27th, New York, April 16.—The Russian journal Le Nord says that vast military preparations are going on in Marseilles, Toolon, and other lip principal French ports. It likewise alludes to one March 27th, Le Nord says that vast military preparations are going on in Marseilles, Toolon, and the Le Nord says that vast military preparations are going on in Marseilles, Toolon, and the Le Nord says that vast

HOW KANSAS RECEIVES THE NEWS OF THE istration of opicedes," instead of, the administration in the Red Sea, should forthwith be re-

graphic account of the reception in that disable of the iddings of the defeat of Lecompton in the House:

Waxborrs, K. T. April 7, 1808.

The gloroun news of the defeat of the Lecompton windle was received in Lawrence a few minutesbefore! took pessage for this passage as a few minutesbefore! took pessage for this passage as a special of the people of Kansaa at this point, about 4P. M., on Monday. An express started for Lewrence as the minutes of the people of Kansaa at this point, about 7? A. M.

The announcement came upon the people in a self-start of the self-st mistakable that all our country merchants will confine their spring purchases to such articles and such only, as will insure "ready sales and quick returns;" and it is safe to say that this season they will carry on business with lighter

shelves and a smaller leger than ever before. The "panic" has passed, but there is a steady pressure, which impels all to caution and renewed industry. Our currency has improved decidedly, being

convertible into gold at from three to seven per cent. The bankers have, for three weeks past, furnished their customers with Eastern exchange for "currency" at two per cent. The election on the 5th inst. in this State passed off quietly. No State officers, and but one county officer, in each county, were elected. The selection of township trustees, justices, &c., depending often upon local questions, created no general interest. To this, however, it must be added, that in several counties the contest was spirited on the county superintendent of common schools; and in almost every instance,

At Dubuque-the Malakoff of Iowa Demo racy—the Administration has been badly beate in the person of Mr. J. Rogers, the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor, Mr. Hether ington, his competitor, supported by Republicans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats, being elected by a (reported) majority of 500. E. R.

Later from Europe.

New York, April 16.—The steamer Africa dates to the 5th instant, The political and general news by this arrival is unimportant.

Five millions of the Indian loan have been

The millions of the Indian loan have been taken, at an average of 98.

The Atlantic telegraph cable was being taken on board the Niagara and Agamemnon as rapidly as possible, and it was expected all would be on board by the 10th of May. Some deepsea experiments would be made before the final

African mail steamer Gambia, nearly a month overdue in England.

The relations between France and Switzer

The Paris Bourse has lost its buoyancy, and the funds are daily declining.

Spain is sending reinforcements to the Gulf

of Mexico.

A new measure of public safety has been organized at Madrid.

The Bank of Holland has reduced its rates of discount to 3½ per cent.

The Porte is said to have rejected the demand of France for the authorization of a canal through the Isthmus of Suez.

The London Times of April 2d has a leader on the Mormon difficulties, in which, after some commonplaces, it remarks that the Mormons must support a desperate struggle, or acquiesce in the reform of their institutions, or accept the alternative of seeking a refuge beyond the dominions of the United States. It concludes in the following language:

PROM KARSAS.

FROM KARSAS.

That hopoe ere this to have written you acter we receall dy move received by many follower will not be favored with a new race of polygam in Kansas the frequent show were received to far you may follower will not be favored with a new race of polygam in Kansas its to come in the fellow of March and feed is now quite good on the prairies.

FROM KARSAS

tration of opicates. The new ideas may be sisted.

worthless; to me they seem correct and important. Very respectfully, E. HEATH.

Bank of France.

Peabody & Co., of London, had repaid the Bank of England in full, although the obligations would not be due until August.

The next arrival from India was expected to amounce the fall of Lucknow.

perate language, and though severe, and oc-casionally sarcastic, contains nothing at which the British Government can possibly take serious umbrage. It is an able State paper, and will increase the reputation of Gen. Cass."

Important from Antigua — Serious Outbreak —
Troops Called Out.

It was briefly mentioned, a few days ago, that
a serious outbreak had occurred at Antigua, in
the West Indies. We were yesterday favored
by an eminent mercantile house of this city
with the following extract of a letter from that

place, dated March 27th:
"We have had a most serious disturbance amongst the negroes, originating amongst some Barbuda people and our town negroes, who Barbuds people and our town negroes, who set our police at defiance, attacked the police office about eight o'clock on the night of the 25th inst. The police were obliged to fire in self-defence, when five were killed on the spot, and about a dozen wounded, some badly. The Governor arrived at the police office about one o'clock yesterday morning. The mob continued all night in the streets, and attacked the relice office where the Governor and all the police office, where the Governor and all the authorities were. At eight o'clock yesterday morning, they broke all the windows and doors, common schools; and in almost every instance, and were near taking possession of the office as far as heard from, where the issue was met and arms; some of the mob had already enterby the Lecomptonites, they were badly beaten.

In this county, the Democrats relied on a ruse for success. Their County Convention declined making a nomination for school superintendent, professing an aversion to making that office a political one. An "independent" candidate—

Dear Brother: I shall baptize some converts o-morrow; if any of your converts prefer to be aptized in our mode, I shall be happy to bapize them as candidates for your church. Methodist to Baptist Clergyman.

Dear Brother:

Ash my own sheep.

BEGGARS' SKINS DYED RED.—Of that sect of Christians who call themselves distinctly Christians, (pronounced Crystians,) one of the tenets is to torbear from selecting the texts of their discourses beforehand, but to preach on any occasion from whatever verse the eye lights upon on opening the Bible. God, they say, will give at the time the necessary inspiration will give at the time the necessary inspiration on one but myself. Afterwards I went to Nicaragua, but, being forced to return again, gave loose rein to my vile propensities, and in gave loose rein to my vile propensities, and in discourses beforehand, but to preach on any occasion from whatever verse the eye lights upon on opening the Bible. God, they say, will give at the time the necessary inspiration for the occasion. It happened that one of these preachers, travelling through the country, was invited to preach of a Sunday, and, opening the sacred volume, his eye fell upon the text, "And the ark of the covenant was covered with badgers' skins, dyed red." He read it, however, "beggars' skins," instead of "badgers' skins dyed red," and thereupon proceeded to remark upon the difference in the treatment of the poor in ancient times and now.

"Under the new dispensation," he said, "there are alms-houses, asylums, and various charities, which are devoted to the care of the poor. The poor are treated with charitable kindness in their lives, and after death are decently buried. But it was not so, my hearers. under the old dispensation. Then the poor, were chased and kicked and hounded all their were chased and kicked and hounded at their lives; and when they came to their miserable deaths, no sooner was the breath out of their bodies, than off went their skins into the dyepot."—Evening Post.

Punch on Keitt.-The very clever Homeric verses in which Punch recently celebrated the battle-royal in the House of Representatives, and which have been attributed to Shirley and which have been attributed to Shriey Brooks, were written, we understand, by Theo-dore Martin, whose brilliant and spirited "Bal-lads of Bon Gualtier" are as familiarly known on this side of the Atlantic as in England. on this side of the Atlantic as in England. His new contribution to what Mr. Emerson would call the 'Iliads of mankind' is certainly not unworthy of his reputation.—Times.

FUGITIVE SLAVE BROUGHT BACK.—The ship Harvest Queen, Captain Manson, arrived this morning from Liverpool, having on board the slave Henry, belonging to Mrs. Giles, of this city. This boy absconded on the ship Advice, Captain Dix, hence for Liverpool, and when about 100 miles southeast of the Passes, on the morning of the 25th instant, Captain Dix romptly put him on board the Harvest Queen, o be returned to his owner. This is as it should be .- N. O. Picayune.

TROUBLE.—The editor of the Nashville Chris-TROUBLE.—The editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate is in trouble. A brother Minister, Rev. Mr. Elliott, teaches dancing in his female academy, and has inveigled Jonas, one of the reverned editor's slaves, into a baujo company, to please the young ladies. The editor is afraid he shall not be able to give Jonas a proper religious education. It is a Jonas a proper religious education. It is a case that certainly calls for deep sympathy. Perhaps be had better send Jonas to the auction block.—Zion's Herald.

The accounts from France do not tend in

The accounts from France do not tend in the least to invalidate the conviction already a supressed, as to the designs of Great Britain's "magnanimous and faithful ally." Some persons even believe that any had news from India, or any other quarter, would reduce the matter from a question of a few months to one of a few days. The various Paris papers, not one of which can put forth a line without the sanestion of the authorities, seem to pursue a course of rotation in the insertion of articles either in abuse or depreciation of England. The Eog lish army especially is singled out for injurious contrast with that of France. One of the continents papers, best informed on all political movements and intrigue, is the Russian organ Le Nord, published in Brussels. This journal speaks of the vast military preparations going on at Marseilles and Toulon, and the other principal French ports.

The Virginia Legislature has failed to pass the new tax bill, it having been rejected by the Senate. The cold tax will therefore continue. The bill to prohibit the emancipation of slaves by will was also defeated.

The bill to prohibit the emancipation of slaves of the vast and the continuents of the continuents of the vast which the desired to save.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadel fought in the environs of France, delphia Inquirer says: "I learn that although the usual formality the fair sex. Mr. Calbonn, of South Carolina, Secretary of Col. Benton lay in state in the Mercantile Library Hall, which was appropriately draped in mourning. They were viewed by some party, having been struck by his adversary:

The oregion of the Philadel fought in the environs of France, by Mr. Calbonn, of South Carolina, Secretary of Col. Benton lay in state in the Mercantile Library Hall, which was appropriately draped in mourning. They were viewed by some party, having been struck by his adversary:

The oregion, and Mr. Brevoort, of New York, delphia Inquirer says: "I learn that although the fair sex. Mr. Calbonn was the challenging party, having been struck by his adversary:

In Oregon, men get from \$40 to \$120 per mouth in lumbering establishments, and from the successfully carried out, his debts will probably be paid in full. Every one who had business dealings with him speaks in the strongest terms of his Spartan sense of honor and faith.

Mr. Thompson, of Washington county. Ohio.

The North and South.—Such is the title.

The following the remains of Gol. Benton lay in state in the Mercantile Library Hall, which was appropriately draped in mourning. They were viewed by some 25.000 people up to this morning, when the final feneral rites took place. The procession included the military, benevolent societies, firether the successfully carried out, his debts will probably be paid in full. Every one who had business dealings with him speaks in the strongest terms of his Spartan sense of honor and faith.

Mr. Thompson, of Washington county. Ohio.

The North and South.—Such is the title.

The political news is not important.

Miss Louisa Lander, of Salem, Massacht

now in Rome, and the only female pupil of the lamented Crawford, is a lady of much ability, and is making a bust of her townsman, Mr. Hawthorne, who is also in Rome, and a bas relief of Rev. Mr. Mountford. Her principal work thus far is a statue of "Evangeline."

Mr. Buhler, of West Baton Rouge, La., now owns the watch which the Emperor of Russia presented to Captain Rogers, of the steamship Savannah, when he was at St. Petersburg, 1825, with that steamer, the first that ever crossed the Atlantic. The watch is cf gold, three times as big as common watches, and an excellent time-keeper.

Rev. Theodore Parker has lately signified to his congregation that a reduction of his salary would not be disagreeable to him. Last year the amount raised was from sixteen hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars. At a meeting of the society, it was unanimously voted that there should be no diminution of the yearly stipend of their Minister, and that his usual summer va-cation should be extended one month.

The Russian naval expedition under Count Potiatin, which was last summer commissioned to make explorations between the mouth of the Amoor and the Japanese and Chinese seas, re-Amoor and the Japanese and Chinese seas, reports having discovered on the coast of Manchooria, opposite the Island of Madsmai, (Jesso,) two harbors, capable of affording protection at all seasons to the largest fleets in the world. They were named St. Vladimir and St. Olga. A river which empties into one of these harbors was named A vyacum after the interparbors was named Avvacum, after the inter preter to the expedition, a priest, who was for many years attached to the mission in Pekin. At Nangasaki, Potiatin negotiated a supple-mentary treaty with the Japanese, which alnentary treaty with the Japanese, which allows, among other privileges, the residence in Japan of a Russian consul, with his family. The expedition was, at last accounts, in the Chinese waters, watching the progress of events

The ex-Rev. George W. Stovall, convicted at New Orleans for the murder of Mary Durand, was executed on the 9th instant, all efforts to induce the Governor to commute the sentence having failed. The criminal made a speech

from the scaffold, acknowledging his guilt, and expressing his willingness to suffer the penalty.

During his remarks, he said:

"Now, gentlemen, I must tell you that I have not been brought to this end because I did not know better. I was raised in county, Va., by respectable parents, and re-ceived a pious education. Indeed, I may say. I occupied a respectable position in society. But I fell, and for the last fifteen years I have been led captive by the devil, at his will, and now, by an ignoble death, I am about to re-ceive the wages of sin. I have even held the

I am to-day."

The latest dates from Bermuda report con siderable injury to the potato crop in exposed parts of the island, from a recent heavy south parts of the island, from a recent heavy southerly gale. The quantity of that esculent planted this year does not equal that of last year.

Turks Island advices of March 24th state
that provisions were plentiful, and that an
abundant supply of salt was on hand. The
home Government has refused the application
of the people on Turks Island for an alteration
in their Constitution.

The New Orleans True Delta, of the 8th in stant, has news from British Honduras to the 11th ultimo. Great alarm and excitement pre-vailed, in consequence of the capture of the city of Beccalor by the Yucatan Indians, and the massacre of some of the inhabitants. As t was feared that the savages would extend their marauding into the towns of the British colony, troops had been sent up the Rio Honda to protect the settlements.

The ship Sunny South has arrived at New York, having on board several passengers of the ship John Gilpin. The latter vessel, while on the voyage from Honolula for New Bedford, and when off Cape Horn, on the 29th of January Wilchington and William Cape Horn, on the 29th of January Cape Horn, on the 29th of Janua and when off Cape Horn, on the 29th of January last, at two o'clock in the morning, during a heavy gale, struck a sunken iceberg, and sprung a leak. The leak gained rapidly in spite of all exertions to keep the ship free by pumping, and on the 30th she had thirteen feet of water in the hold. At this critical juncture, and just as the ship's company were preparing to abandon the vessel, the British ship Herefordshire hove in sight, and subsequently rescend the passengers and crew, forty five in fordshire hove in sight, and subsequently res-cued the passengers and crew, forty five in number. The Herefordshire put into Bahis, where a portion of the Gilpin's passengers were transferred to the brig Hurricane Bird, which has arrived at Baltimore. The balance of the passengers and a part of the crew left Bahia in the Herefordshire, for Cork, and on the voyage fell in with the Sanny South, which took them to New York. to New York.

The excursion by steamer to the Mediterranean, which was announced some time since,
is to start on the 1st day of May, provided the
number of passengera is made up by the 15th
instant. Several clergymen, whose congregations have given them leave of absence for
their health, and a number of ladies, have engaged passage. The Rev. George E. Hill,
whose travels in the East have qualified him
to take the lead of the next is to accompany

The excursion by steamer to the Mediterra-

honor and faithd one secret of
es in the fact of
every pecuniary

Mr. Thompson, of Washington county, Ohio,
has a little daughter, who, at the age of four
years weighed one hundred and fifty pounds.
She is now four years and five months old, and
weight one hundred and seventy pounds. his extreme anxiety to cancel every pecuniary obligation before his decease."

bis extreme anxiety to cancel every pecuniary obligation before his decease."

St. Louis, April 14.—Frightful consequences are likely to ensue from the present flood along the Lower Mississippi, which is now higher at some places than was ever known. From the accession of the combined floods accruing from the upper rivers, the Mississippi is rising from St. Paul down to this point. The Missouri and Illinois rivers are both high, and rising, and all their tributaries are at flood height. These high waters are occasioned by heavy rains, extending through the whole Western and Northwestern country, and are not the usual spring mountain rise. Should that follow before the present flood subsides, the whole lower country will doubtless be inundated.

The London Times has a description of a splendid new hall—the St. James's Hall—opened for the first time; and, after chronicling the brilliancy of the first night—the effect on the red, blue, and gold ceiling of the star burners, the arch, &c.—winds up by saying: "A most curious American circular piano, in which all the hammers are made to play round a perfect cylinder, is exhibited in the concertroom."

Miss Louisa Lander, of Salem, Massachusetts, of the first gentle of the consequence of the result of over excitement in religion, is mentioned in the Providence, R. I., and the death of the latter, as the result of over excitement in religion, is mentioned in the Providence (R. I.) papers. The Post, giving an account of the circumstances, before Mrs. Peck's death, said:

"Both of them have felt much interest in the revival now progressing here, and recently have allowed religious subjects to so constantly press upon their thoughts as to prevent them from the under the influence of chloroform, has had to be handcuffed to prevent him from injuring in himself and those about him. Mrs. Peck, as is usual in such cases, believed that they had been commanded to fast; insisted that they should refuse food, and was so reckless in the chartier of them, when they disobeyed her, tha

The citizens of Norfolk, without distinction of party, have held a meeting, and adopted resolutions complimenting Gov. Wise for calling the late extra session of the Legislature, whereby the internal improvements of the State were materially aided.

The U.S. mail steamer Black Warrior, J. W. Smith, commander, from New Orleans the 11th, and Havana the 14th inst., has arrived from Havana. She reports that eighteen British gun-boats are stationed around the Island of Cuba on coast survey, detaining vessels by compelling them to heave to and to submit to search, on suspicion that they are in the slave

trade.

A grand ball was given on board the Spanish flag ship Isabella II, on the 11th inst.; it is reported to have been a magnificent affair. Stock prices firm at last quotations. Freights dull. Exchange on London 12 per cent. premium. New York, 60 days par to 1 per cent. premium.

Advices from the Colorado expedition have been received at the War Department, bearing date February 19. Lieut. Ives's party had reached, with the steamboat Explorer, the reached, with the steamboat Explorer, the parallel of 35 deg. 20 min. north latitude, having passed the Mojave Valley. Rapids were becoming frequent; but those already encountered would offer little obstructions to a light-draft steamboat with powerful engines.

The point where the Jesup had been compelled to turn back had been successfully passed by lightening the Explorer and running out a line.

The funeral rites of Mr. Benton at St. Louis on Friday last, were largely attended, and evidenced the high appreciation of the deceased by the people of the State which he so long and so faithfully represented in Congress. At ten o'clock in the morning, the remains were taken from the hall of the Mercantile Library to the Second Presbyterian Church, where the funeral ceremonies were performed by Rev. Mr. Cowan, assisted by Rev. Dr. Auderson and Rev. Mr. Brooks. When the services were concluded, the body was placed in the hearse, and was followed to the Bellefonte Cemetery by the most imposing procession ever formed in St. Lonis. It consisted of the relations and friends of the family, all the military companies of the city, the seventh regiment of United States infantry under the command of Col. Morrison, the judges of the courts, the members of the bar, the members of the city Government, a large majority of the benevolent societies of the city, course of citizens in carriages and on foot. The body of McDowell Jones, a grandchild of Mr.

The list of members of Congress published in Niles' Register, in 1825, contains the names of every member in full, with one exception. There was a new member from Tennesse whose Christian name could not be found out by the compiler, and so he put him down thus:

— Polk. Twenty years afterwards, this ob-scure gentleman, of whose identity there was so much question in 1825, was elected President

much question in 1825, was elected President of the United States.

In Minnesota, they have Sibley, who was "declared" Governor; Ramsey, "elected" Governor; Medary, "appointed" Governor; and Chase, "acting" Governor. The chairman of the Committee on Enrolment, in the Legislature, lately sought out Chase from among the crowd, and said to him: "Some folks think you are Governor, but I don't. Here is a file of bills: you can sign them if you like. is a file of bills; you can sign them if you like.
I don't suppose it will make much difference."

Flour, State brands - . . \$4.05 @ 4.15
Flour, State brands, extra - 4.25 @ 4.40
Flour, Western - . . 4.25 @ 4.10
Flour, Southern - . . 4 65 @ 4.80 The President is negotiating for General Walbridge's villa of Ingleside, about a mile out of Washington, for a summer residence. The point of difference between the landlord and Rye Flour - - - - 3.00 @ 3.60 Corn Meal - - - - 3.25 @ 3.50 Wheat, white 1.20 (2 1.23 Wheat, red 1.15 (2 1.10 the President is a singular one—General Wal-bridge objects to the receipt of rent, while Mr. Buchanan positively and properly objects to taking the property, unless at a fair yearly rate.

Charles Mackay is lecturing to audiences of 1,600 at Montreal. He will leave New York for England on the 28th.

A committee of the Baltimore city council are in Philadelphia, inspecting the police fire alarm telegraph system, the management of which has been explained to them by Mr. Phillips, the superintendent. The steam fire engine was put in operation on Thursday afternoon at Franklin Square, and the visiters were highly delighted with its workings.

Beef 11.00 (Lard, in barrels 10§ highly delighted with its workings.

On Thursday morning about one o'clock a sad affair took place at a ball in Philadelphia. While the ball was in progress, a lady named Adaline Sewell, who was engaged in dancing the Lancer's Quadrile, suddenly fell upon her face upon the floor. Her companions hastened to raise her up, when it was found that she was dead! The melancholy occurrence caused a deep impression among the persons present. Her husband was in the ball-room at the time of the melancholy event. The ball which was the closing scene of the life of Mrs. Sewell, was given on the anniversary of her 36th birth-night. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased died from the disease of the heart.

The Virginia and Tennessee railroad is 204 miles in length, and it cost about \$7,000,000. In 1850, the taxable value of the land in the miles in length, and it cost about \$7,000,000. In 1850, the taxable value of the land in the counties through which it passes, as taken from the census, was \$28,942.647; and in 1856 the State assessment makes it \$53,917,22911 or land to the control of the second of th an increase in six years of \$25,365,558. This sufficient increase is alone the result of an internal try your Pain Killer. I sent and got the article, and was Hon. James B. Clay has addressed a letter

to the Easton, Pa., Daily Advertiser, in which he corrects the statement heretofore made, that his father was the author of the original com-

of a new weekly paper with which Elihu Burrit will, on the first of May, again enter the editorial fraternity. It will be published in New Britain, Conn., on and after the 1st of May. on the 16th.

Among the passengers by the Arago were Nathaniel Bolton, American Consul at Geneva;
J. H. Latrobe, bearer of dispatches from St. Petersburg; and Austin L. Main, bearer of dispatches for Paris.

The Liverpool cotton market had advanced \(\frac{1}{2} \) (3-16, in consequence of the American advices per Canada. Sales of the two days, 24,000 bales, including 5,000 in speculation, and 4,000 in export market, closing active and

copartnership of the two great sections of the Republic in removing, fully and forever, the only source of their past and present estrange-ments, in a way perfectly compatible with the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution, with the sovereignty of the several States, and with individual rights and claims under their existing laws. Adopting the motto, "Union for Emancipation, and Emancipation for Union." it will seek first to unite the millions of all sections and parties who deprecate the existence of Slavery, from moral, political, or economi-cal considerations, in a plan of co-operation for its peaceful and gradual extinction, by which the Southern States shall receive a fair and honorable compensation for the manumission of their slaves, whenever they shall be disposed to perform that act of justice, humanity, and

William Cullan Bryant, editor of the New York Evening Post, has been elected regent of the University, by the New York Legislature, to succeed John Greig, of Canandaigua, deceased, who was appointed in 1825, and was the oldest member of the board. There are nineteen regents, exclusive of the ex officio members, who are appointed for life; and the duties of the board are a general supervision of edu-matters in the State,

The "getting up" of the new Erench em-bassy to London, it is said, will exceed any-thing for brilliancy that has ever preceded it in the history of diplomatic magnificences. The Duke's official carriage will surpass in beauty and cost that made for Marehal Soult and the coronation of Queen Victoria. The new minister's income is now as follows: Annual salary as ambassador, 300,000 francs; for installation, or what was called under our old diplomatic law "outfit," 10,000 francs; to support the title of the Duke of Malakoff, 10,000 francs a year; as Marshal of France, 40,000 francs; as Senator 30,000 francs; and after these several smalle sums, for the various decorations he wears sums, for the various decorations he wears. The total is about 580,000 francs a year, or 115,000 dollars. As he is a bachelor, the Baroness Malaret, wife of the first Secretary of, Legation, a lady eminently qualified, will do the honors of the embassy. The Marshal has taken Setton House, Belgrave square, for his new residence.

Teacher, or the Clerk—is 5,000 Competent AG NTS, to Obtain subscribers, either in their own vieinity or in any part of the United States or Canada, for GOODRICH'S NEW HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS, and the ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANIMATED NATURE. Those preferred who can ears from \$500 to \$1.000 per year.

II]—For Circulars, containing full particulars, and a rare business offer, write immediately to
E. G. STORKE,

Soo Physicians say that Davis's Pain Killer one of those nice little articles which is calculated to relieve an immense amount of suffering incident to human life. Its action on the system is many times like magic—so instantaneous—the pain is gone at once. Sold by all dealers in family medicines.

MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET Carefully prepared to Tuesday, April 20, 1858. acon, Hams Boof, Mess 17.00 Wool, Pulled - - - . .

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, April 20, 1858

. 17.90

1,00 @ 0.00 80 @ 00

Dr. H. JAMES, Dr. H. James, Instancy City, N. J.

Pork, Prime 13.50 @13.60

Now ready, and for sale at T. H. STOCKTON'S Bible, Tract, and Periodical Office, 1400 Chestnut street, S. W. corner Broad Wool, Fleece, fine
Wool, Choice Merino
Butter, Western, in kegs JUST PUBLISHED, APRIL 15TH. 00 @ 121@ 16 @ 91@ 10 @ 18 @ LIFE THOUGHTS; Gathered from the Extemporaneous Discouses of

HENRY WARD BEECHER. Coffee, Java

THE Publishers take pleasure in calling attention to this book, believing that it fairly merits the epithet extraordinary, A member of Mr. Beecher's society, feeling impelled to A member of Mr. Beecher's society, feeling impelled to catch and preserve some of the exquisite images, the truths crystallized into poetry, and the far seeing, but genial wisdom, which otherwise would have had no memorial save in the hearts of the hearrs, made copious notes of his sermons, and from them has selected the volume of extracts now presented to the public.

Whether it is regarded as a collection of hierary gens, or as a series of striking though so or Christianity and its related themes, the book will not suffer by comparison with the most famous of similar compilations in the language.

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

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PRILADELPHIA, June 13, 1857.

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Coghs, Golds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Bronehitis, Whooping Cough, Group, Asthma, Incipient Consumption.

Though a trial of many years, and through every nation of eivilided men, June 14, 1867.

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Though a trial of

BOOK, Pamphlet, and Job Printing, neatly executed burill & BLANCHARD, corner of Indians

Seventy-fave years of sge, whose sands of life have nearly ran out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption. Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Beblity. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request if this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to enclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as possing on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address

PERMS O

The National day, on the following, on the following, on the following, on the following the copies, of the cop

WASH

This is the true Huguenot from lomew's Day.

The massacry year 1572. It of the hatred o of the Reformed but to think for concerned their of France and I the compliancy:

of france and the conspiracy; ning of the blc church bell, in the Royal Palac formed Religion were assasinat and superintend in all quarters of Huguenofs—the suffered with the officially murder and his dead by the bell of the bell of

and his dead bedow of his bed-clow. This atroc in the name of C and directed by the existence of in the natural of

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In those times

than Pagan wich two brothers, who men of distinction brothers bore his

Monsieur de la I by the title of the

It so happened day of the massac

er of the two bro be a good custor horse-dealer, of v various occasions,

as it may appear, a horse-dealer, we

THE L

CONTINUED FROM THE PIRST PAGE. Postmaster General; of Andrew Jornson, now Senator from Tennessee; of John Slidell, Senator from Tennessee; of John Slidell, Senator from Louisiana; and a great many other prominent Democrats, both from the North and South And yet the same gentlemen who then, and in the application afterwards of the same principle to Oregon, directly "intervened" to prohibit Slavery in both of those Territories, now hold that it is unconstitutional for Congress to interfere with Slavery in the Territories, and make "non-intervention" a test of "Democratic" faith!

This only shows the rapid strides which the so-called "Democratic" party has made in behalf of Slavery within the last few years, until to-day it stands before the country and the

to-day it stands before the country and the puts the "right in slave property higher than any Growing out of the Mexican war was the ac-

uisition of California, and her subsequent appli-ation for admission as a State into this Union,

cation for admission as a State into this Union, with a free Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, this was the "unkindest cut of all." The Texas annexation scheme had been got up to strengthen Slavery; but owing to the discovery of gold, and the great rush to California from the free States, the original Slavery design (it would seem, almost by the direct interposition of Providence) was frustrated, and our golden sister of the Pacific knocked at the door of the Union with a Constitution uncontaminated by Slavery!

minated by Slavery!

Mr. Chairman, we all remember the terrible agitation which shook the land in 1850; how the stoutest hearts appeared to tremble and quake with fear, at the "wreck of matter, and crash of worlds" which seemed impending! Southern Conventions were held; disunion speeches were made; and the Union itself, which had stood so many hard shocks, seemed at last to be going to pieces.
Sir, what was the occasion of this great out-

cry? what the cause of the new agitation which once more seemed to threaten the permanency of the Union? It was simply because the Southern Nullifiers were determined that California, the fruit of their own scheme of Slavery exten-sion, should not come into the Union as a free State. Sir, the whole agitation, at that time and now, shows that the contest going on in this country is a contest for political power. It is a question whether a few thousand slaveholders shall, in all time to come, rule and govern this country, as they have, according to Senator Hammond, for the last "sixty years;" and whether, as a consequence, all the Territories of the nation shall be cursed by the blighting mildew of Slavery, or become the abode of freemen, with free institutions and free labor. Such was the question in reference to California, and sas question to-day. By the admission of California, the South, nominally at least, lost the balance of power in the United States Senate; and so, to compensate for this loss, it is necessary to secure Kansas, at any ex-

pense of fraud, outrage, and wrong.

Sir, it is curious as well as instructive to consider where prominent Southern gentlemen—the same who are now urging the forcible admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution— stood, when California sought admission under

a free Constitution.

Do we find them contending then that no enabling act was necessary? that it made no difference whether a legal census had been ta-ken or not? that she should be admitted, though her Constitution reeked with fraud, and the rights of her people had been trampled under foot by armed invaders? No! But, upon the passage of the bill admitting California as a State, a protest was entered upon the journal of the Senate, protesting against its passage, for these, among other reasons:

"First. That it gave the sanction of law, and thus im

oitants of California.

d. Without any legal census, or other evidencessessing the number of citizens necessary authorize the representati n they may claim.

"Third. Without any of those safeguards about the ballot box, which can only be provided by law, and which are necessary to ascertain the true sense of a provider of the safeguards.

which are necessary to ascertain the true sense of a people.

Fourth. As 'not having sufficient evidence of its (the Constitution) having the assent of a majority of the people for whom it was signed by Senator J. M. Mason, Senator J. M. Mason, Virgunia.

R. M. T. Hunter, Virgunia.

R. W. Barnwell, South Carolina.

R. W. Barnwell, South Carolina.

H. L. Turney, Tennessee.

Pierre Soule, Louisiana.

Jefferson Davis, Mississippi.

D. R. Atchison, Missouri.

Jackson Morton, Florida.

no such evidence, this was a reason, and a good reason, for its rejection. But how is it in the case of Kansas? What say Senators Mason and Hunter, and Jefferson Davis, to the Lecompton Constitution in that

There is not only no pretence that it is sanc tioned by a majority of the people of Kansas; but, on the other hand, although not submitted to the people by the Convention that framed it, as the President pledged himself that it should be, at a submission of it by the legally-constituted Legislature of the Territory, it was voted down by a large majority of her people. And the evidence of this is not disputed or gainsayed. And yet, where are the solemn protests of Senators against the consummation of this gross outrage upon the rights of the people? Aye, more than

this, these same Senators are attempting to drag Kansas into the Union now, against the earnest

agitation against the North. The intense excitement in 1850, growing out of the admission of California, was allayed by the passage of the compromise measures, and the country once more settled down into a state of repose. The Democratic party, in Convention at Baltimore when Gen. Pierce was nominated for the Presi dency, resolved that the compromise measures were a finality, and that henceforth there should be no further agitation of the Slavery ques "whether in or out of Congress." The V The Whig and Democratic parties both were pledged in the same way; and Gen. Pierce, in his first message, after congratulating the country on the happy state of quiet which then existed on this vexed question, used these remarkable words: "That this repose is not to be disturbed during my official term, if in my power to prevent it, those who pl

Mr. Chairman, how was that repose disturbed? And who is responsible for the reopening this fearful agitation of the Slavery question? Sir, let those who were instrum pealing that time-honored compact, which had stood for over thirty years, made between your fathers and mine, is 1820, answer. Sir, the repeal of the Miss.

reference to Kansas, and the Lecompton Consti-tution, and every intelligent person in the country knows it. It was sprung upon the country as this Lecompton swindle is, at the advent of new Administration, in the hope that quiet would uld come round. The hope was vain. That iniquitous measure crushed the late Administration, and came well nigh crushing the Demo-cratic party with it! The consummation of the scheme, by the passage of Lecompton—and I believe it will be so, whether it passes or not-will, in my judgment, not only ruin the Administration, but it will sink the party so deep that no bubble will rise to mark the spot where it went down.

But, sir, although the real object of repealing the Missouri compromise was perfectly apparent, which object was to make Kansas into a slave State or States, still the repeal was carried under pretence of inaugurating the great idea of "popular sovereignty;" and the whole design of the Nebraska bill, as it was said, was, to let the people "form their own institutions in their own way." That this was a mere pretext, subsequent events, and, more than everything else, this Lecompton Constitution, have fully shown! As long as it was supposed that Slavery would be the gainer, "popular sovereignty" was good enough Democratic doctrine; but now, when it is known that if the matter is fairly left to the people of Kansas, the result will be favorable to Liberty, the doctrine of popular sovereignty is abandoned; and, in face of promises, and pledges, and platforms, the Constitution is not submitted to the people, and they are denied the right to "form their domestic institutions in their own way." and, more than everything else, this Lecompto

sir, this bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, in the face of frauds the most glaring and palpable, when it is not even protended that it has received the assent of a majority of the people, is a vital blow at the great fundamental principle which underlies all republican Congrupances to wit: the rich. lies all republican Governments, to wit: the right of the people to make the Constitutions under of the people to make the Constitutions under which they are to live! It strikes at the very ex-istence of popular rights, and, if enacted into a precedent, will become a lundmark from whouse we may date the overthrow of democratic instiprecedent, will become a range of democratic insti-we may date the overthrow of democratic insti-tutions, and the establishment of despotic power

of no validity beyond the range of that law—and which had been so decided by a long series of judicial decisions, from that of the famous Sommersett case in England down to that of the case of Prigg vs. The State of Pennsylvania, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in this country, has now been repudiated and overturned, and the dogma of Mr. Calhoun, that Slavery can go anywhere by virtue of the Constitution, has been set up in its place. When this doctrine was first broached in the Senate, it was scouted by Mr. broached in the Senate, it was scouted by Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and other leading minds of the nation; but to-day it is the test question in the "Democratic" creed of this country! In 1854, Mr. Toombs contended, in a speech in the and so far as the President can go in declarations to that effect, so far as the Democratic party can go in its leading measure—the admission of Kansa under the Lecompton Constitution—Slavery is to-day as completely nationalized as are the great fundamental principles of Liberty and Republicanism, which have so long been our pride and beast! Senate, that Slavery was a NATIONAL institution

and beast!
In the last Presidential campaign, it was said everywhere at the North that Kansas would be a free State, and the Democratic war-cry then was,
"Buchanan, Breckinridge, and Free Kansas."
How these pledges have been redeemed, let the
President himself answer by the extract from his
message in which he says that "Kansas is as much Again, in his celebrated New Haven letter, he says: "Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has been at last finally decided by the highest tribunal known to own laws. How it could have ever been seriously doubted, is a mystery
And, in his annual message, he says:

And, in his annual message, he says:

"Should the Constitution without Slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the Territory are reserved. The number of these is very small; but if it were greater, the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These alayes were brought into the Territory under the Constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters. This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country—and this upon the plain principle, that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at their joint expense, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatever its recognised as property by the common Constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the Territory, would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished Slavery."

No matter if the number of slaves in Kennese

message. Sir, if this be so, the question is already settled, and there never can be anoth free State added to this Union! And this doctrine reaches its culminating point in the seventh article of this Lecompto

ance, which provides as follows: "SEC. 1. The right of property is before and higher than my constitutional sanction; and the right of the owner of a laye to such slave and its increase is the same, and as

And this, sir, is the doctrine which the Demo cratic party to-day put forth as a test of party fidelity. We shall see what the people of the free States, when they come to pass upon it, will have to say in reference to this doc the Administration which sustains it.

Sir, on the 29th day of July, 1856, in a speec which I had the honor to make on this floor, endeavored to prove that the evident tendence remonstrances of her people, and over the ruins of the Democratic doctrine of "popular sovereignty," which brought the present Administration into power!

But, sir, to return to this charge of Slavery agitation against the North. The intense exception of the doctrine of product the doctrine of popular sovereignty," and I ventured to predict, that if the doctrines put forth by certain Southern leaders were endorsed by the American people in the election of Mr. Buchanan, that there would be a decision of the Surreme Court expectioning the Calbonn dectrine. Supreme Court sanctioning the Calhoun doctrin at Slavery, under the that Slavery, under the Constitution, could, ipso facto, go into any of the Territories, and be protected there; and that this would be an artic in the Democratic creed.

The day but one after the inauguration President Buchanan, Dred Scott was decided; and the position of the party to-day, on this Lecompton Constitution, verifies but too well the other part of the prediction.

And sir, if the Administration, in this gross

and violent outrage upon their rights, is sanc-tioned and sustained by the American people, I will venture another prediction: that when the Lemmon case, now before the courts in New York, shall find its way to the same tribunal which decided Dred Scott, Slavery, by virtue of it, will be planted in every free State of the Union. That this statement, Mr. Chairman, is no mere bugbear, with no foundation on which to base , and as additional evidence tending to show hich way the "Democratic" current is drifting time-honored compact, which had er thirty years, made between your mine, is 1820, answer. epeal of the Missouri compromise was the agitation that exist to-day in Kansas, and the Lecompton Constiguer of the Missouri property in the course of the compact of the Missouri compromise was the agitation that exist to-day in the course of the Missouri compromise was sent to Congress. The quotation which I have made from the message contains in effect, though expressed in terms a little more ambiguous, the same sentiments which are more holdly accorded. me sentiments which are more boldly avowed this article from the Government organ:

"The emancipation of the slaves of the Northern Slates ons then, as previously stated, a gross outrage on the rights / property, maxmuch as it was not a voluntary relimination on the part of the owners. It was an act of oercive legislation."

Let the honest masses of the Democratic party in the free States ponder well the position occupied by their party on this most vital question! Sir, I oppose this measure, and protest against it, because it contains this anti-Republican feature, which, I believe, has never before found a place in any Constitution, that the "right of property in slaves is higher than any constitutional sanction."

sanction."

Slavery, in other Constitutions and in legislative enactments, may have been recognised as an existing institution; but never before, to my knowledge, has the attempt been made, by express terms in a written Constitution, to put property in man upon the same ground of natural right as that by which other property is held. Sir, this doctrine is anti-republican—a gross libel upon the common law, and upon the progress, philanthropy, civilization, and spirit of the age in which we live. It is a wanton departure for the early faith of the fathers of the Republic on the question of Slavery, and will be a stigma and a reproach upon the country in all coming time. Sir, it is said by the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Hill.,] who in a very caim and moderate manner has advocated this measure, that, in copposing it, not one word should have been said, by men of the North, about the institution of Slavery in connection with it.

Why, sir, whatever doctrine is applied to territory south of the Missouri compromise line, all north of it was, by a solemn compact, consecra-Slavery, in other Constitutions and in legis

tory south of the Missouri compromise north of it was, by a solemn compact, consecra-

new State. It is, so far as outward forms are concerned, the legitimate Government; and, like all other Governments and Constitutions, there are but two modes by which it can be reformed—the one through the mode provided in the instrument itself—the other, by revolution.

Mr. Chairman, in all the speeches that have been made in both Houses of Congress in favor of this measure, the great burden of them all, and the gist of every argument brought forward to sustain it, amounts to just this; that the Lecompton Constitution has all the "forms of legality," and that we cannot go behind these "forms," to inquire into the actual facts, however much disputed those facts may be. And here we have the singular spectacle presented, of the same men, who in one breath contend that the Constitution is valid and binding because all the "forms" appear to have been complied with; "forms" appear to have been complied with; and in the next, that it may be, at any moment, altered, amended, or absolutely repudiated, and a new one made in its place, in subversion of all "forms," and against all law.

Sir, let me illustrate this point by a reference to me one State. The people of New Hawn.

Sir, let me illustrate this point by a reference to my own State. The people of New Hampshire have a written Constitution. That Constitution provides the mode by which it may be revised or amended. According to the doctrine set up here, however, the people are not confined to the mode of revision prescribed in the Constitution. But how are they to accomplish their purpose outside the Constitution? Through an act of the Legislature? That cannot be done, for each member is sworn to support the Constitution, and a violation of its plain provisions would simply be perjury. But shall the people assemble in mass meeting, at Concord or Manchester, and take measures to the end proposed? Who and what authorizes that portion of the people, so assembled, to speak for those who stay at home? What authority have they to bind those who

The people of Kansas could do this, if they had the strength. But who is foolish enough to be-lieve that they would not be shot down as rebels and insurrectionists, by United States troops, if they should attempt anything of the kind, after both against and all of them shall have the right to take into it what they would attempt anything of the kind, after the shall have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the constitution is from the contrary. On the same, And the right claimed is, that the slaves of the Union which have abolished Slavery."

No matter if the number of slaves in the same way that a man may take his slaves of the Union which way bobided

tlemen, you tried it in 1850, on an issue stronger than this, and you failed. Try it again; and of two things you may be sure: first, that the Union will not be dissolved; and, second, that whatever party combinations may rise on its ruins, the present "National Democratic party" will be known no more forever. Sir, I know not how it may be, but I trust that on to-morrow this measure is to be defeated; and if it should be, I hope that those who

make these threats will attempt to put them into practical operation. That, at least, would preent an issue where all true and patriotic men, oth of the North and the South, could stand together; and the result would be, the final overthrow of the faction which threatens disunion and nullification, if every mad scheme it invents is not carried out. It would result too, in the complete extinguishment of that sham Democ-racy, which, being the firm and steadfast ally of Southern nullification and disunion, if not put Southern nullification and disunion, if not put down by the American people, will finally subert the liberties of the country.

KANSAS-THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION. SPEECH OF HON, MARCUS J. PARROTT. DELEGATE FROM KANSAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 31, 1858.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I need not apologize for ven-uring to avail myself of the indulgence of the committee to submit what I have to say respectcommittee to submit what I have to say respecting the affairs of Kansas. If any apology were necessary, I might find it in the fact that a Delegate from a distant Territory [Gen. Lans, of Oregon] has seen fit to go beyond his own sphere of action, and assail my constituents, in order to promote the welfare of his own. This is the short road to Executive favor. I refrain from characterizing that speech as it deserves, only because I cannot do so consistently with the proprieties of the place. In undertaking to pre-sent the case of Kansas, I shall not pursue that intangible, impalpable, and somewhat protean political quantity, called "popular sovereignty," through the intricate mazes of theoretic inquiry, but shall rather seek to unfold its practica workings, as developed in the chosen theatre of its operations, in the trials of some years. The stand-point from which my views of this subject are taken is not identical with that occupied by I belong to no political organization recognised here. I have no party to serve, and none to fear, in treading this ground. Sectional parties alone exist in Kansas. No others could exist, because exist in Kansas. No others could exist, because the great paramount issue, framed and submitted to the people for their decision by Congress, in the passage of the organic act, was a sectional question—the question of Slavery. Sharing in this struggle, I have striven with my whole heart and all my strength for the supremacy of that class of domestic institutions which experience has demonstrated to be best calculated to foster, ameliorate, enlarge, and improve the condition

ameliorate, enlarge, and improve the condition of the free white laboring men of the country, and thereby to strengthen the stability of repub-lican institutions, of which this great interest is, lican institutions, of which this great interest is, in my opinion, the main stay. Although chosen as a representative by those who favor this system of government, subsequent developments have greatly enlarged the number of those for whom I claim to speak.

The sectional issue which has heretofore obtained is a wallowed up in a still greater issue. tained, is swallowed up in a still greater issue precipitated upon us, and upon the whole coun-try, by the presentation here of the Lecomptor Constitution. When I stand here in my place

but for the most part through scenes of violence, bloodshed, and war, this state of things has gone on until it has culminated in the Lecompton Constitution; and upon this, they who have supported this scheme now make a stand, demanding a reinforcement of power wherewith to prolong, and if possible to make permanent, the vassalage of the people. Of this Constitution I have to say, that it was vicious in its origin, that the Convention which framed it was fraudulently constituted, and that the plan of its pretended submission was fallacious, and contrived as a cheat by which to circumvent the people. tended submission was fallacious, and contrived as a cheat by which to circumvent the people. In support of this view, in the first place let me recur briefly to some antecedent events in our history, because I submit that no comprehensive, intelligent view of this question can be arrived at, without keeping constantly in sight the relation which this particular measure sustains to the precedent legislation of the Territory. There never has been any Territorial Government in Kansas. The organic act failed to secure one, for two reasons: 1st. the intrusion of non-resifor two reasons: 1st, the intrusion of non-resident voters; and, 2d, the improper intervention of Federal power. Prior in point of time to the passage of this law, but in anticipation of it, a secret political society was organized in the western counties of the State of Missouri. The object of this society was to forestall the domes-tic institutions of the yet unborn Territory by unfair means. Through the mischievous machi-nations of this association, working by means of secret signs, oaths, and rituals, a most formidaand what authorizes that portion of the people, so assembled, to speak for those who stay at home? What authority have they to bind those who prefer the old Constitution? Sir, the whole thing is absurd. There is no peaceable mode of reforming the Constitution of a State, so that it will be binding upon all the people, except through the regular mode pointed out by the Constitution itself, and the laws enacted under it. I admit the right of revolution, that the people can rise in their majesty, and by force of arms, if successful, trample their Constitution is the districts, appointing judges, &c., The people of Kansas could do this, if they had Every intelligent man in the country knows what took place in Kansas on the 30th day of March, 1855. I shall not repeat details that are familiar. I only say this—that the secret society unloosed its folds on that day, and poured its

> cannot be denied that they are well adapted to promote the object for which they were designed. That object of course was the retention of the ill-gotten power of the 30th of March in the hands of its then possessors. To that end, it was becoming that they should seek to destroy all the great aids by which public opinion is generated and expressed. They buried the ballotions test oaths were skilfully contrived, by means of which the elector should either be thrust as a recusant from the polls, or be dethrust as a recusant from the polls, or be de-bauched and demoralized by the act of submision to the test. Freedom of speech was stifled

the ball and chain, the collar and the lock, the halter and the scaffold, were prescribed penalties natter and the scanoid, were prescribed penaities for the violation of that salutary provision of des-potism, that none shall call in question the title of "the powers that be." The press muzzled and the people gagged, the far-reaching influ-ences of literature were next assailed.

The imprimatur of the usurping Assembly was made a condition precedent to the circulation of any printed matter of a political kind. The lessons bequeathed by the Fathers, as well as the sons bequeathed by the Fathers, as well as the best approved doctrines of our Democratic co-temporaries, were alike cut short in this procrustean bed. The Assembly trampled down the prescriptive rights of the people to municipal officers of their own election, and imposed upon them creatures of the invading class, with a prohibition of popular election for two years. In short, they stretched across the whole field of popular rights as Congress, bad defined it a year. popular rights, as Congress had defined it, a net-work of perfidious legislation, with which to en-snare and finally enslave their adversaries. Now, saare and finally enslave their adversaries. Now, let me inquire what the people, thus outraged and despoiled of their rights, had to say to this business? On the 5th day of September, shortly after the adjournment of the bogus Assembly, a Convention was held at Big Springs. It was the first public assemblage of the real citizens of the Territory, to consider the aspect of public affairs. After reciting the facts as they transpired in respect to the manner of the election of the Levislaspect to the manner of the election of the Legisla-ture, they repudiated its enactments, and declared themselves released from any obligation to acknowledge or respect its assumed authority. As issue was thus made up, on the validity of thi legislation. Those who maintained the legisla-tion were now reinforced, in this behalf, by a new and powerful ally, the President of the new and powerful any, the resident of the United States. Already within the spell of that fatuity which hurried him rapidly downward through every gradation of sentiment, until, from the pride of the nation, he became its shame and reproach, he struck boldly out with the military arm of the Government in behalf of this great ways. Instructions were given to the great wrong. Instructions were given to the Territorial Executive to enforce the laws. They Territorial Executive to enforce the laws. They were rapidly reduced to practice, and a state of war supervened. In the month of December, twelve hundred men, recruited in the State of Missouri, in response to the call of the Governor, appeared in Kansas, and were enrolled as Kansas militia. They were led against a village of the interior, the nucleus of a New England settlement, on the specious plea that its inhabitants were hostile to the pretended laws. For some time, this infuriate force invested the devoted town and ravaged the adjacent country. On

nnerent in the essence of things; they are inde-structible, unchangeable, and eternal. The peo-ple of Kansas will maintain, doggedly if you please, the truth of their history, though every Congress, for a century to come, should vainly seek to falsify it by short-sighted attempts to esek to insight into wrong.

The usurpation of the 30th March, 1855, is a persistent truth. It cannot be forgotten; it mus not be ignored. It taints with its pestilent touch every subsequent act of the Territorial Government, from the day on which it was seized, to the day when the last ballot-box was stuffed, and the last return forced to complete a simulated the day when the last ballot-box was stuffed, and the last return forged to complete a simulated showing in behalf of this Lecompton Constitution Although I deny that the conditions of valid law are to be found in these enactments, or that they were entitled to more attention than the people, from motives of convenience or policy, might choose to render them, yet, for the sake of own and ravaged the adjacent country. On this occasion the first innocent blood was spilled. The first victim fell by the hand of a Federal office-holder, then, as he is now, a recipient of the confidence as well as the patronage of the Administration. The power of the President was interposed, after he had been indicted, to shield him from any after he had been indicted, to shield him from any accountability for this dreadful crime. Amid the gloomy forebodings of this excitement, we entered on the year 1856. The co-ordinate branches of the local Government vied with the Executive in prostituting their functions in this unholy cause. The most powerful branch—the one more powerful than all the rest beside, the this discussion, I am willing to yield what gen-tlemen on the other side claim on this point. From it, let them defend this Constitution if they I assert, in the first place, that the Legislature contemplated the commission of a gross fraud when it passed the act to provide for the Convention. The evidence of this is apparent from rention. The evidence reading the law itself.

Brecutive in prostituting their functions in this unholy cause. The most powerful branch—the one more powerful than all the rest beside, the subtlest engine always and everywhere, when prostituted to base purposes, that can be brought to bear against the liberties of civil society—I mean the judiciary—was particularly conspicuous in its infamous zeal. The Chief Justice had, in fact, already violated propriety, as well as his oath of office, by deciding, in advance of any case, in favor of the validity of the laws.

Now, he ruled that a refusal to acknowledge the binding character of the local legislation was treason against the United States. This judicial solecism was practically applied. Grand juries, packed for the purpose by the United States Marshal, flooded the country with indictments. Scarcely an honest man escaped. The process of the court went forth to arrest the multiplied offenders. New mobs, levied from foreign States, cruised about the Territory, under color of the United States Marshal's posse comitating, destroying printing-presses, burning hotels, sacking The first section provides that "it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties of the Territory, and they are hereby required, between the first day of March and the first day

tween the first day of March and the first day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to make an enumeration of all the free white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, and all other white persons," actually resident in their several counties, &c.

Section two provides, that in case of a vacancy in the office of sheriff, these duties shall be performed by the judge of probate, &c.

The third section provides that it shall be the duty of this officer to file in the office of probate judge, on or before the tenth of April, a full and complete list of all the qualified voters in their

the hope of recovery. This army, when, after several weeks, it took up the line of march for

judges, whose fame for corruption has passed into a proverb—where are they?

Still on the bench, to darken and degrade the

Kansas troubles. It will be observed that I do

ore this House much pertinent testimony against

it; protests from the people by their Conven-

tions, protests from the people by their Legisla-ture, indicating the indignant and almost unan-

mous disapproval of it by those who are falsely

said to have framed it, and for whose benefit

is with still greater falsity said to be intended. The law to which this instrument is referable was enacted in February of 1857. The Legisla-

ture in which it originated consisted of a Council, chosen on the 30th March, 1855, still holding

over, and a House of Representatives, chosen i

over, and a House of Representatives, the October, 1856, under the operation of the test oaths. I shall be told that Congress has pro-

can estop the people of Kansas from pleading th

facts of the case.

Congress cannot change truth into falsehood, nor falsehood into truth. These qualities are inherent in the essence of things; they are inde-

cts of the case.

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL

So, neered and essential is this right of the root of the later of process to pass upon their fundamental and the right of the root of the later of the late

at all and of course excluded, making in all eighteen counties deliberately disfranchised by the Legislature. To this is to be added the three counties in which the officers were delinquent, and the aggregate of disfranchised counties amounts to twenty-one; that is, more than half the whole number into which the Territory is divided. This plain statement must settle this pointit cannot be further controverted. In order, however, to diminish the force of this objection.

several weeks, it took up the line of march for the interior, numbered twenty-seven hundred men, well armed, and fortified with eight pieces of cannon belonging to the State of Missouri. About this time, August, 1856, the most frightful scene of all our history occurred—the sack of Leavenworth. A mob, under the lead of a Federal office-holder, (he is still one,) assisted in the command by other persons, who have since, by virtue of their services on this occasion, been rewarded with lucrative places under since, by virtue of their services on this occasion, been rewarded with lucrative places under the present Administration, took possession of the city. Innocent men were butchered by daylight in the open streets, women and children were forced, at the point of the bayonet, to fly from their homes; larger numbers of citizens were constrained to leave the country in order to save their lives; the stores, warehouses, and private dwellings of the city were forced open, and their valuable contents distributed among this ruffian band. Some persons, with their families, sought shelter in a United States garrison, close at hand. They were shortly ordered away. It may be well imagined with what feelings of mortification this little band of sufferers turned away from the flag of their country, ample indeed to protect an American citizen from counties; not enough—as the argument runs— to have materially influenced the result. Let us see whether this is true, in point of fact. In the see whether this is true, in point of fact. In the election of October last, the aggregate vote of this disfranchised district, under a law prescribing a six months previous residence, amounted to nearly three thousand. Now, it will be observed that every one who was entitled to vote in October would have been a voter at the election of delegates to the Convention, if his name had been registered. So far, then, from the voting population of those counties having been insignificant, it is quite certain, on the other hand, that if this vote had been polled, as we are bound to presume it would have been if an op-portunity had been afforded, it was of sufficient tren, h to have changed the complexion of the Convention. If we take into consideration the fact that three-quarters and more of this vote was cast ple indeed to protect an American citizen from indignity in any part of the world, save his own. indignity in any part of the world, save his own. The whole country was infested with roving bands of ruffians. Manifold and most foul murders were committed. Long afterwards, the bodies of missing men were found unburied where they fell. This desperate condition of things forced the rural population to abandon their homes, and seek safety in fortified camps. The industrial interests of the country paralyzed, want became wide-spread. I have not time to note particularly the many affecting and dein October, on an issue involving this very Le-com ton Constitution, against that instrument— as I shall presently show—it may be reasonably inferred that the exclusion of it made the political complexion of the Constitutional Convention what it was, Pro-Slavery. In regard to the other counties in which the census and registration was pretended to be performed, I have only to say that there was well-grounded complete. The registration was partial impercomj-laint. The registration was partial, imperfect, and to some extent fraudulent. The aggregate of registered votes was nine thousand upwards. The election was held in June, uninterruptedly, so far as I have heard. The Connote particularly the many affecting and de-plorable incidents that mark this reign of terror It was protracted through many months, abated somewhat to meet the exigencies of a pending Presidential election, but renewing itself with nore or less fury, after that motive for modified acvention received less than two thousand votes vention received less than two thousand votes. But the question is frequently put, why did you not vote? For two reasons: first, we considered the whole scheme to be a conspiracy, with which it was dangerous to be complicated; and, secondly, we relied on the distinct and emphatic pledge of the President, given through Governor Walker, that we should be protected in our reserved right of voting for or against the instrument, when it should pass from the hands of the Convention. A large majority of the people, beyond I have rapidly glanced at, make up what the President, in his annual message, is pleased to style "the alarming condition of Kansas at the vention. A large majority of the people, beyond doubt, were lulled into indifference or deluder into inaction by this pledge of the President authoritatively rendered them. The Convention organized in September, bu adjourned to await the issue of the October election. For the first time in the history of the country, both parties met at the polls, after long yet peaceful canvass, in the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage. The result undeniably indica'ed public opinion. The Free State party bore off the victory by 5,000 majority. No issue

openly declared that he would, if elected, advo-cate the admission of the State under it, whether interposed the hand of authority to save a criminal from the consequences of his crime. Has the army been withdrawn? It is well known, that under this, as under the last Administration, it fraud to the bottom, from which nothing could fraud to the bottom, from which nothing could originate that deserved their respect; and that the Constitution, if submitted to the action of the people, should be trampled down; and if not submitted to the people, they had the pledge of the President that Congress should reject it, or at least his influence to that end. This popular monition was not thrown away on the Convention itself. When they met again, it was under has been used to support all the reckless and desperate schemes of the Pro-Slavery party. Did not its bugle sound the charge of ruffians on the ballot box in the elections of Pecember and Jan-uary last? It will hardly be denied. And the monition was not thrown away on the Conven-tion itself. When they met again, it was under the protection of the United States army. Hence-forth its sessions were thus protected. On the 7th of November, the Convention finished its work and adjourned. The Constitution they had framed was not submitted to a vote of the peo-ple, for approval or rejection—nor was any sub-Still on the bench, to darken and degrade the highest offices of human intellect; to fulminate decrees inspired by passion, and shock the conscience of Christendom by an open prostitution of the law, punishing the innocent, but screening the guilty. Such is the alarming condition of things now, not less than a twelvemonth ago. Nor this alone. In this twelvemonth, an interpredict work of wort fearful angury has leagure. ple, for approval or rejection—nor was any sub-stantive part of it thus submitted. A proposi-tion relative to the future importation of slaves was submitted; but the disposition of that, whatmediate work of most fearful augury has begun. The Lecompton Constitution has been framed. The President sends it here, as the finale of the ever it might be, could in no manner affect the status of the negro under the future State Gov-ernment. Slavery was thoroughly engrafted in Kansas troubles. It will be observed that I do not present that Constitution, although I am the organ of that people upon this floor. That blow at their rights cannot be stricken through me. On the other hand, in the course of my duty, I have had occasion from time to time to lay bethe instrument. For these reasons, the people despise and abhor this Constitution.

This fact cannot be doubted. It was prove by the election in October last, it was den strated by the joint resolutions of the represent-atives of the people assembled in the Territorial Legislature, which I have had the honor to pre-Legislature, which I have had the blook of pre-sent to this House, and which now stand on your records; it was demonstrated last and best of all by a specific vote to that effect on the 4th of January last, under a law of the Legislature, when more than ten thousand votes were given against it. On the other hand, the Lecompton party has, with characteristic recklessness, perpe-

of the canvass was more widely discussed and

better understood than that which pertained to this Convention. The so-called Democratic party

endors d it, and their candidate for Congre

against it. On the other hand, the Lecompton party has, with characteristic recklessness, perpetrated the most gigantic frauds on the ballot-box, in order to fabricate a showing of popularity for their scheme. At the pretended submission of the Constitution in December, there were for the Constitution with Slavery 6,143 votes; for the Constitution without Slavery, 560 votes. In all, about 7,000, of which a majority of 5,500 was in favor of the Slavery proposition. oaths. I shall be told that Congress has pro-nounced this Legislature valid, and their laws binding. It may be so. This assumption is in fact the groundwork of all the assaults against the cause of popular rights in the Territory. But I depy that such action on the part of Congress of the Slavery proposition.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, (interrupting.) I desire btain from the gentleman a statement of fact t

which my attention was particularly called, in the course of my remarks yesterday. The gen leman has referred to the vote of ten thou tleman has reserved to the vote of the thousand majority given by the Anti-Lecomptonites at the election on the 4th of January. I wish the gen-tleman to give us the benefit of his knewledge, as to the fraudulency or the fairness of that par-ticular vote. How many, if any, of that vote. have been ascertained subsequently to the vote to be fraudulent? I should be glad to ascertain the fact as to the genuineness of that vote.

Mr. PARROTT. I shall be very happy to fu nish the gentleman from Kentucky with all the information which I have on the subject. I have not heard any person in the Territory, and I do not now recollect that I have heard any person

not now recollect that I have heard any person here, charge that any of these votes were fraud-ulent. I remember 'laving been present when a discrepancy was supposed to have been discov-ered between the vote cast in the city of Leavenworth in October, and the vote cast in January.

I refer to a discussion on this point in the Senate
Chamber. The discrepancy is easily accounted
for. No person could vote in October, except
such as had previously resided six months in the
Territory, while the qualification in January was,
if I am not mistaken margely a hone fide resi-Territory, while the qualification in January was, if I am not mistaken, merely a bona fide residence at the time. That sufficiently accounts for the discrepancy; for between the 1st of April, 1857, and the 4th of January, 1858, I should say, speaking without a precise knowledge, however, that the voting population had almost doubled itself. I may say, therefore, that I do not know, nor do I believe, that any portion of that vote was frauduent.

nor do I believe, that any portion of that vote was fraudulent.

Mr. PEYTON, (interrupting.) Will the gentlemen allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. PARROTT. Certainly, with pleasure.

Mr. PEYTON. I see, from the minority report made in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, that in the eighteen counties registered there were ninety-six hundred votes polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January; that the ceusus showed nine thousand two hundred and fifty votes on the 21st of December. The Pro-Slavery party polled aixty-seven hundred votes for the Constitution. So that the vote polled against the Constitution on the 4th of January was four or five hundred more than the whole number of regis-

hundred more than the whole number of regis-

I cite a single one, which is, "the admic. I me that the British occupation of the Seland of | by will wan also defea

the number of votes polled for State officers. It was over six thousand, I believe—less by several thousand, certainly, than the vote against the Constitution. That is explained in this way: The regular Convention of the Free State party decided not to contest the election. Some gendemen, dissatisfied with this policy, or the ma tiemen, dissatished with this policy, or the man-ner of the decision, or both, took the responsibil-ity of putting a ticket in the field. It was gen-erally denominated "the bolter's ticket." I men-tion this fact to show that it did not secure the united vote of the Anti-Lecompton men, and hence fell below the vote cast against the Con-

that this Constitution, so far from having any support among the people, is in fact abhorred and repudiated by them. It is branded with the

and such a Union, without harmony or affection, will breed immedicable distempers in the body

You may pass this Constitution, but I respectfully submit that it is beyond even your power to make a Government under it. to make a Government under it.

It is but repeating an axiom of our political theory, to say that there can be no Government without the consent of the people. Yes; you may pass this Constitution, but the people who are thus perfidiously betrayed will never allow it to stand between them and the inestimable rights which they have been taught to defend at every sacrifice, not excepting that of life itself... Can you expect that American citizens will tamely submit to such a despotic measure? "At one of the last councils which Charles 'held, a remarkable scene took place. The 'charter of Massachusetts had been forfeited. A

mercy of a despotic master. intially, that question is reproduced her to-day, after the lapse of two centuries, touching the government of a distant dependency of the United States—not now in the Cabinet of a tottering king, but in the Council House of the American people, long accustomed to vaunt themselves the freest on the globe. Life, indeed, I may say, with that eminent English statesman, in this country, is not worth having, where liberty is at the mercy of one despotic master, though that master be the President of the United States. Where the voluntary principle of government and there should resolution. ple of government ends, there should revolution begin—not the right of revolution only, for that is inherent, but the exercise of that right. Such a case may be made by the business before us, presenting the alternative of revolution or a sub-mission to the inextinguishable shame which the

passage of this measure will entail upon us and Better, far better, would it be, in my opinion that the sunny slopes of our magnificent Mediterranean Territory should be stricken with the waste of the desert, or smoke with the blood of our people, than that they should blossom, fruc-tify, and yield their increase to the hand of ser-vile labor, whether white or black. Knowing something of the great spirit of that people, steeled as it has been to suffering by years of patient fortitude, I declare my confident convic-

Most wonderful of all is it that this measur principle of popular government, the enjoyment of which can alone render peace honorable or even tolerable to an American citizen! cause that has nothing of right, and still less

ers, under any pretence, however specious. Be-ware how you sow infirmities in the spirit o

it was never contemplated by the act that the people, or any part of them, should "register themselves;" on the other hand, it is made the imperative duty of certain municipal officer Again, I have shown that no fair opportuni was given to the people either to register them-selves—a thing not contemplated—or to be reg-istered by others officially assigned to that duty and there I leave this unfour But these charges are based mainly on two spec But these charges are based mainly on two speci-fications: 1st. That the people sought to sub-vert the Territorial Government; and 2d. That they set up the Topeka Constitution in defiance of the General Government, and with a view to form an independent State.

Now, as respects their position to the Territo-

Mr. PARROTT. The gentleman is in error as

stitution on the same occasion.

I have gone far enough into this matter to show

and repudiated by them. It is branded with the ineffaceable badges of fraud in its inception, progress, and consummation.

Now, I appeal to you, representatives of the people, to know whether, with the evidences of fraud standing thick upon it, you can give it the sanction of your support? If you do, you will force the State into the Union against her wishes; and such a Union, without harmony or affection.

tion, in this presence, that they cannot be dra-gooned into a tame compliance with this grea vrong.

* * " Easier were it To had the rooted mountain from its base. Than force the yoke of Slavery on men Determined to be free."

should be mistaken for one of peace. Peace from injustice! peace from oppression and fraud! peace from the destruction, in fact, of the great So far from bringing peace, I submit that this is a measure of unrest. A Government is proposed, of which coercion is to be the motive power. Coercion is war. What has the coercion of years past accomplished? Not a Government; but a necessity only for further coercion, or for a return to the right rule of law. I marvel much o see the South, illumined by the historic halo f good deeds done in the name of Freedom, rich n the treasured fame of the pure and lofty men she has freely given up to the cause of the Re-public in all times of peril, cherishing not unfair-ly lofty conceptions of honor, and a zeal not ac-customed to calculate in the cause of truth, now moving forward in solid column, lowering her crest, and with averted eyes joining battle for a cause that has nothing of right, and still less of favorable in erest to her institutions, involved in its proposed success. I say to her, respectfully, that there is perfidy in this business, and such perfidy as will return to plague her when too late to retrace the step she is now taking. When the spoils of the victory are told, she will ex- have embarrassed her career, consti "For Banquo's issue have I filed my mind.

Put rancors in the vessel of my peace, Only for them." You who rsk, and justly, too, that your constitutional rights shall be respected, can with ill grace, I submit, afford to deny that boon to oth-

ware how you sow infirmities in the spirit of your adversary!

The Presi lent has seen fit, in his annual and special messages, to stigmatize the people of Kansas as rebellious and revolutionary in their conduct and opinions. In his annual message he says, "it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves;" and again, that "a large proportion of the citi'zens of Kansas did not think proper to register themselves, an opportunity to do so having been afforded," &c. I have already shown that it was never contemplated by the act that the

What is said of the election of the 21st December is also applicable to the election of the 4th January. By such flagrant frauds as these, the impression was sought to be made upon the country, that there was popular support given to this Constitution in the Territory.

Mr. PEYTON, (interrupting.) In the election of State officers, how did it happen that they polled only 4,000 votes in the same counties where they polled 9,600 votes against the Constitution?

The level was popular support given to this to evidences of its acceptability to the people, again there comes, and from the Chief Magistrate of the Union, this stale imputation—something the worse for age—of rebellion and treason, to terrify the timid, to embarrass the uninformed, to prejudice the public, and thus to bolister up the fortunes of a falling cause. It should be set at rest. rest.
The loyal people that I represent, discouraged

by the persistent deafness of Congress to their petitions on this subject, have at last, of their own motion, discarded the Topeka Constitution and its Government. I speak these words in justice to its memory, and in vindication of the motives of those who so long sustained it. I should like, if time permitted, to draw a par-allel between these two Constitutions: Topeka the child of popular sovereignty, and Lecompton, the illicit offspring of popular violence and Presidential intervention — a wretched bastard, pretender, "scarce half made up," that now stands with brazen mendacity at your bar, a candidate for the honors which belong to legitimacy alone. The former confessedly sprang spontaneously from the people, asking the restitution of their rights; the latter is the vile spawn of usurparights; the state is a vice spann or usurpa-tion, emitted by spurious legislation; and so far from having any support from the people, it slinks away, like a convicted felon, from any submission of its pretensions to the judgment of a

popular verdict.
Mr. CLEMENS, (interrupting.) Do I understand the gentleman from Kansas to contend that the Topeka Constitution is either legal or legitimate; and that he, a Delegate of the people of Kansas, maintains, in the discharge of his official duty, that Constitution in preference to the

Lecompton?
Mr. PARROTT. I said, a moment ago, that In answer further, however, to the gentleman from Virginia, I say I do, in the discharge of my official duty, give the Topeka Constitution vasit the preference. In every point of view, it is it comparably superior to the one framed at L compton. I was going on to say a word of the attitude occupied by the friends and framers of the Topeka Constitution, in relation to the Ter ritorial Government. Those who made and up-held this Constitution whilst it was a living measure, so far from subverting the Territorial "At one of the last councils which Charles held, a remarkable scene took place. The charter of Massachusetts had been for feited. A question arose, how for the future the colony should be governed. The general opinion of the Board was, that the whole power, legislative as well as executive, should abide in the Crown. Halifax took the opposite side, and argued with great energy against absolute monarchy, and in favor of representative government. It was vain, he said, to think that a population sprung from the English stock, and animated by English feelings, would long bear to be deprived of English institutions. Life, the exclaimed, would not be worth having, in a country where liberty and property were at the Enough has been said on this subject to show

Enough has been said on this subject to sho

you that the specifications, on which the Presi dent grounds his charges against the people of Kansas, are palpably erroneous, as illustrated by the records of Congress, as well as otherwise.

The people of Kansas have borne and forborn much for the sake of the Constitution and Union which they revere. I could, if my time permited, point you to some instances where they have suffered outrages at the hands of the Feder authorities, rather than adopt the dreadful alte native of resistance to its process. On the 218 day of May they suffered a band of drunken blace guards, because a United States Marshal, in abuse of his authority, marched at their head, to overrun and desolate one of the fairest and most cherished towns of the Territory. Again, in the same year, on the 4th of July, what do w see? That is a sacred day. Partisan spirit however rampant, is generally exorcised by the shades of the immortal patriots that are evoke by the stirring memories of that anniversaly our national freedom. It did not happen 80 0 this occasion. The people had assembled to 000 memorate the day, and to exercise the great of stitutional right of consulting about public affairs
While engaged in their pious purposes, the sui
in the meridian, the rattle of sabres is head then the tramp of armed men, and the assemblis dispersed by a regiment of Federal dragouns. Yet we are told that the people of Kansas and revolutionary, when these flagrant acts of tyran have been submitted to, sooner than raise an a against the colors of our country. Who is to President of the United States, that he should are to libel and insult any portion of the property of the country. ple, threatening them with ostracism if they not bow the head and bend the knee in set compliance to the dogmatic arrogance of demands? But for his infidelity to two no pledges, this Constitution would never be vexed the peace of the country. The first The first given in the Presidential campaign, and was the effect that the people of Kansas should be free to form their domestic institutions; and second was his pledge, through Gov. Walker, the right of passing on their Constitution should be secured to them. The infraction of the

pledges has brought division and dismay to the ranks of his followers, and distrust of his design to the country at large.

One word more of the people of Kansas. The one word more of the people of Kansas. Its are the peers of the President—they are not surpassed by any people in this country, or any olin country, in respect to those qualities which elvate and ennoble the character of communities with the character of communities. in the scale of social, moral, or political wo Their misfortune is their merit—constancy to a cause of Freedom. The struggle is now ow they have won a new empire of inexhaustill facilities. fertility on a remote frontier; to them belog the imperishable honor of the achievement They know the value of a good Government none the less for having tasted the bitterness of a bad one. The settlement and growth of Ka sas in a material point of view, taking into co sideration the discouraging circumstances tha have embarrassed her career, constitute one the noblest passages in the great epic of moder civilization. I am proud of her past and sar guine of her future. The chrysalis is just busing into full life, buoyant, elastic, and full strength to accomplish her high destiny. He resources, her climate, and her position, shout that nature has put it in the power of her people to make her a shining example among the States of the Confederacy—a radiant gem, sparkling in the geographical centre of the country. people to sustain the principle of self-govern

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within reach, to co ed them. After some discus ignorant of the pa cretly taken in org straight to the p der the royal pr adopted, and they nearest station of the river. Arrived at the p one of the boats ha posite bank. This suspicions, and force that the conspirace sanctioned in high solved to return in that the with their families; neighborhood of I While they were news came that the

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They rushed in swords, headed by

and all shouting tog first proceeding was his servants, and to boys, in a corner of
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Prayers, and had be
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gether in five minut
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they burst open clocked boxes in the in money, plate, an their keeping.

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